4th Edition

BONUS YEAR.

THE

STANDARD LIFE

ASSURANCE CO.

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THE

PALL M

GAZETTE

No. 9398.—VOL. LX. *THURSDAY EVENING, M*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL.
ENGLISH OPERA AT CHEAP PRICES, at 7.45.
TO-NIGHT, CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI.
TO-MORROW, MARITANA.
SATURDAY, at 2, LILY OF KILLARNEY.
SATURDAY, at 7.45, CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI.
TUESDAY, FAUST.
THURSDAY, May 16, CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI.
SATURDAY, May 18, at 2.0, CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI.
SATURDAY, at 7.45, BOHEMIAN GIRL.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—MR. TREE.
Mr. TREE, Sole Lessee and Manager.
REAPPEARANCE of Mr. and Mrs. TREE after their visit to America.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, and for a limited number of nights.
JOHN-A-DREAMS, by C. Haddon Chambers.
Mr. Tree, Mr. Charles Cartwright, Mr. Charles Allan, Mr. Nutcombe Gould, Mr. Herbert Ross, Mr. Edmund Maurice, Miss Lily Hanbury, Miss Le Thiere, and Mrs. Tree.
MATINEE of JOHN-A-DREAMS SATURDAY NEXT, May 11, at 2.30.
Box-office (Mr. W. Leverton) open 10 to 5.—HAYMARKET.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES.
EVERY NIGHT, at 8, Doors open at 7.40,
THE SHOP GIRL.
Written by H. J. W. Dam. Music by Ivan Caryll,
and
Additional Songs by Adrian Ross and Lionel Monckton.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT at 2. Doors open at 1.45.
Box-office open daily, 10 to 5.

DALY'S THEATRE, LEICESTER SQUARE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8.30,
AN ARTIST'S MODEL.
Preceded at 8.0. by A DRAWN BATTLE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT at 8.30, a New Musical Farce, entitled
GENTLEMAN JOE
(The Hansom Cabby).
Words and Lyrics by Basil Hood. Music by Walter Slaughter. Mr. Arthur Roberts, supported by a powerful company. Preceded at 7.50 by A WOMAN'S CAPRICE. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 to 10. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE HOME SECRETARY, by R. C. Carton. Mr. Charles Wyndham Mr. Alfred Bishop, Mr. Charles Brookfield, Mr. Sydney Brough, Mr. H. De Lange, Mr. D. S. James and Mr. Lewis Waller; Miss Julia Nelson, Miss Maude Millett, Miss D. Drummond, and Miss Mary Moore. Doors open 7.45. N.B.—MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

GARRICK THEATRE.
Mr. JOHN HARE.
EVERY EVENING, at 8,
THE NOTORIOUS MRS. EBBSMITH, by A. W. PINERO. Mr. John Hare, Mr. Forbes Robertson, Messrs. Ian Robertson, C. A. Smith, J. Carne, F. Thorne, G. Du Maurier, C. Caravoglia; Mesdames Calhoun, Ellis Jeffreys, Halsey, C. Groves, and Patrick Campbell. Box-office open daily 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. Doors open 7.30 P.M. MATINEES, SATURDAYS, May 11 and 18, at 2. Doors open 1.30.

SAVOY THEATRE.
THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Humperdinck's enormously successful fairy Opera HANSEL AND GRETEL, by the Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company. MATINEE, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. SPECIAL EXTRA MATINEES WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 15, at 2.30. Box-office open from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.—R. D'OYLY CARTE, Proprietor.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors and Managers, Messrs. A. and S. GATTI. Business Manager, Mr. FRED. G. LATHAM
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8.0, a Play by Franklin Fyles and David Belasco, entitled THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME. Mr. William Terriss and Miss Millward. Messrs. F. H. Macklin, W. L. Abingdon, E. W. Gardiner, Charles Fulton, Richard Purdon, Julian Cross, G. W. Cockburn, Akerman May; Mesdames Maud Abbott, Mary Allestree, Marie Montrose. Box-office open 10 to 10.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
Lessee, Mr. WEEDON GROSSMITH.
TO-NIGHT, at 9, a new and original farcical comedy, entitled,
THE LADIES' IDOL,
By Arthur Law,
Mr. WEEDON GROSSMITH, Messrs. J. Beauchamp, C. P. Little, S. Warden, F. Volpe, K. Douglas; Mesdames M. Palfrey, G. Homfrey, H. Ferrers, E. Beringer. Preceded at 8.15 by HAL THE HIGHWAYMAN. Doors open 7.45.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 3.

STRAND THEATRE.
Mr. J. L. SHINE'S SEASON.
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0. an original Farce, in Three Acts, by George R. Sims and Cecil Raleigh, entitled FANNY. Messrs. John L. Shine, W. H. Day, Robb Harwood, T. P. Haynes, Owen Harris, &c.; Misses May Whitty, Katie Lee, Mrs. Raleigh. Preceded, at 8.15, by an original play in one act, by Henry Byatt, entitled BEFORE THE DAWN. Misses Alice Rees and Katie Lee; Mr. Matthew Brodie. Doors open at 8. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3. Preceded by THE BACKSLIDER, at 2.30. Box-office open 10 to 5.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Lessee, W. S. PENLEY.
CHARLEY'S AUNT. By BRANDON THOMAS.
W. S. PENLEY as CHARLEY'S AUNT.
EVERY EVENING, at 9. Preceded, at 8, by THE JOURNEY'S END. Box-office open 10 to 5.
MATINEE, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor, EDWARD TERRY. Lessee and Manager, HENRY DANA.
THE PASSPORT, by B. C. Stephenson and W. Yardley. EVERY EVENING at 9. Preceded at 8.15 by A WOMAN'S NO. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 3. Box-office open 10 to 5. Seats at all libraries.

COURT THEATRE.
Manager, Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.
TO-NIGHT, and EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, a Caricature, in three acts, by G. W. Godfrey, entitled VANITY FAIR, in which Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. G. W. Anson, &c., will appear. Preceded at 7.45 by A NEAR SHAVE. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open 10 to 5. Telephone, 3,031. MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.

TRAFALGAR THEATRE.
Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. FRANK WYATT.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, BARON GOLOSH, adapted from Messrs. Ordenneau and Audran's "L'Oncle Célestin.' Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr Harry Paulton, Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. W. S. Laidlaw, Mr. George Humpherey, and Mr. Frank Wyatt; Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Alice Lethbridge, Miss Florence Perry, Miss M. A. Victor, Miss Carlisle, Miss Violet Melnotte. At 7.50, A HAPPY THOUGHT. Open 7.30.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

OLYMPIA.
OPEN ALL DAY, 12 noon to 11 P.M. Grand Spectacle, 2.30 and 8.30, THE ORIENT; or, an Embassy to the East. 2,500 Performers. Troupes of Elephants, Dromedaries, Camels, Horses, &c. Seraglio Gardens. Neapolitan Band. Temple of Venus. Pictures of the Thames. Grandest Show on Earth.

ALHAMBRA.
TO-NIGHT, ALI BABA, at 10, the New Grand Spectacle, in which Mdlle. Grigolatis, with her Aerial Ballet, will appear. At 8, A DAY OUT. Varieties by the Hanlons, Della Rocca, Henri French, Johnson, Riano, and Bentley, Hengler Sisters, Billie Barlow, Mabel Allen, Techow's Cats, &c. Prices 6d. to £3 3s. Open 7.45.

EMPIRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 10 o'clock, will be presented for the fourth time
FAUST,
a grand spectacular ballet in five tableaux, under the direction of Mr. George Edwardes. The ballet arranged by Mdme. Katti Lanner from the Scenario of Mr. Wilhelm, and produced under their joint superintendence. The music by Herr Meyer Lutz and Mr. Ernest Ford. The mise-en-scene, costumes, and accessories by Wilhelm; scenery by Mr. Harker, Mr. Glendenning, and Herr Lautenschlager; dresses by Miss Fisher and Auguste et Cie. Supported by Mdlle. Francesca Zanfretta, Signorina Helene Cornalba, Mr. Will Bishop, Mr. John Ridley, and Signorina Malvina Cavallazzi. Varieties by the Bostons, Sisters Andersen, Belloni, Griffin, and Dubois, Fillis' Dogs, Florrie West, Lina Pantzer, Ducreux and Geraldine, Egger-Rieser, the Pantzers, and TO-NIGHT Yvette Guilbert. Doors open 7.45.

PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETIES, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.
EVERY EVENING at 7.50. Black Patti, Fredericks Demons, Rose Baker, My Fancy, John Le Hay, Edwin Barwick, The Florence Troupe, May Evans, La Belle Rose, R. H. Douglas, Florence D'Orville, Edith Yorke, M. Richard and his Serpentine Dancing Dogs, Clara Wieland, the New Series of Tableaux Vivants, and Henry Lee in his impersonations of Great Men—Past and Present. Popular Prices.—Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORTON.

THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW, AND GREAT PET DOG SHOW.
At no place in the world can so many sights be seen. Wonderful sights. The World's Greatest Show, 2.30 and 7.30. Over 100 Artists. All Free. Early Varieties, 10 A.M., Free. The Great Dives; Great Dive from the Roof; Boxing Kangaroo; Adelina, the graceful Gymnast, a Double Backward Somersault from the Roof; and hosts of Star Artists, Novelties, and Attractions, &c. Concert, 5.50. Grand Swimming Entertainments, 5 and 10. Great Angling Contest: The Rod v. Man and Woman, 3.30. A Gold Mine. Entranced Subjects always on view. See the awakening, 10.30. Notice: The Pet Dog Shows Open To-morrow. No extra charge.

AFTER THE BAL

THE promoters of the Radical "friend National Liberal Club are to be cong success of their efforts. There was a p a conversazione, and a ball—for all th Primrose League gathering—at the palac which Mr. GLADSTONE declared was to of austere politics, and, unlike other luxurious lounging place. But the evening consisted not in the miscellaneou provided for the members, but in the unrivalled exertions, the misleading — i written, but let it stand—stars of the were brought together under the same conditions were much the same as Westminster. The two leaders sat in diffe Lord ROSEBERY spoke in the Reading-WILLIAM HARCOURT in the Library. It w for cheerfulness, and everybody was a circumstances permitted. Mr. CAMPBELL-B as far as to assert that he had no saying that he believed the position party was never better than it was at Lord SPENCER declared that a dissolution thing wanting to complete the happiness of colleagues. Lord ROSEBERY, who, we re does not seem to have recovered altogether indisposition, was sanguine and common-pla gracious and graceful compliment to his brii fatigable colleague in another place, a cor we note Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT did not retu

The rest was nothing. Ministers are so find themselves still alive that they go a themselves, and asking everybody if it But they are prudent enough not to bre lest they should extinguish the flickeri their existence. In such circumstances com the safest expedient, and last night the Na Club had a surfeit of them. We can extract the speeches that calls for any particular co that the Prime Minister, "with his last words and implored" the about-to-be dancers "no politics to forget that permanent and abidin the Liberal party," the House of Lords. WILLIAM HARCOURT gave his views on the w a party man. "In my opinion," he said, " "man in office can contribute in any way to p "measures which he regards, and his party r "the advantage of the party"—not the c observed—"he has no right to spare himself. they danced. Meanwhile at Westminster thi been going so pleasantly. Mr. KNOX had a l the Repeal of the Criminal Law and Proced Act (1887). Last year a similar measure second time by a majority of sixty; last night had sunk to fourteen, in spite of the fact tha and Anti-Parnellites voted in the same lobb one of the majorities by which Lord ROSEBERY the Government "feels fortified"? The Ac operation, and is not likely to be put in ope the allies of the allies of the Government their heads to set the chapel bell ringing it is as futile to demand the repeal because agrarian outrages have sunk nearly it would be to disband the police every tin

SILK AND STUFF.

Sir Roundell Palmer was the only man for whom the Ho ever kept Black Rod waiting. On August 21, 1871, minutes of the session, the usual message arrived for to be present at the prorogation of Parliament. A Mr. Cardwell was reading a letter from Sir Roundell of the Royal warrant abolishing purchase in the army attached so much importance to his opinion that, contrary t even those of the most heated debates, no notice was Rod's three strokes, much to that functionary's amaze Cardwell sat down. The incident excited much comment a the death of the Earl of Selborne, Lord Halsbury becomes ex-Lord Chancellor, and Sir Henry James the only living refused the Seals.

It may be doubted whether any junior of the same s had so great a professional opportunity as Mr. John defending J. Spencer Balfour. Mr. O'Connor was only c by the Middle Temple two years ago. He had previo House of Commons for county Tipperary as a Parnell the last man to join the 1880 Parliament, and be 1885 and 1886. His vicissitudes as "a political" He is exceedingly popular among his friends, to wh as "Long John." He has already made one legal poi importance to his client. Article VII. of the treaty with in 1894, says:—"A person surrendered can in n in prison or be brought to trial in the State surrender has been made for any other crime of any other matters than those for which the extra taken place, until he has been restored or has had returning to the State by which he has been surrend Bridge says that he is not bound by the treaty, but Mr out that legislative force is given to the article by Sectio dition Act of 1870, which, in effect, mades the same pro learned gentleman says that he is entitled to know on wh dition was granted, and on what, if any, it was refused odd that the extradition papers were not forthcoming at Bo

SIONAL NOTES.

O'Donovan Rossa, or another person of a
feremiah Donovan, for instance. Anyhow,
:tired to an outside price in the quotations,
for Patrick Ford. Otherwise the proceed-
who was ejected from the Gallery of the
oon are wrapped in a darkness that is not only
ickest Soudan. "An assassin's hand—and Mr.
to some reports, though others end abruptly with
order to be courteously though firmly removed
ould have been more to the point. Various
:d in Parliamentary notes, but here, again, we
'eged" to stumble over "it is asserted."
hardly have been putting O'Donovan Rossa
it was) in his legal pillory or have misinter-
under Court intelligence. According to one
Northampton has accused the ex-Fenian of
of the British Government. Mr. Asquith should
is it may, Mr. Labouchere is not an assassin;
ssa has succeeded in attracting notoriety, he has
ve the next number of *Truth* a probable
even sneers about "Tory watchdogs" failed to

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ainly devoted to dinners connected with literature
Prince of Wales made a most admirable speech
of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan
and we thank him on behalf of those printers
the preparation of newspapers. He spoke no
n when he asserted that the work is rather
ctric lighting and the Factory Acts. At the same
nd unnatural hours are probably responsible for
in unsanitary surroundings. The Prince gave the
er cent. of the trade die from diseases of the chest
ough a proportion may be due to atmospheric
trained attitude that printers have to adopt is also

He spoke of this particular charity with the
erves. The Corporation may be congratulated on
ch does not shrink from a thorough investigation
the by no means uncommon mistake of spending
offices and official salaries. The Prince has
at institutions, but few more praiseworthy than
st night.

---

rary Fund, to continue the catalogue, is an admir-
no institution in England is quite admirable enough
its annual dinner. Without such a ceremony, we
fidence and pride, the noblest cause would lose
ts of Englishmen. Accordingly the Royal Literary
dinner and speeches last night to the satisfaction of
peeches were of the most pleasing species of that
nus. We always like to hear the discourse
always like to hear the discourse of sailors, and in
it all the more when they discourse of things
ected to know. The Duke of York was not
discover who had been the benefacted under
ver, his speech was a model of suave and graceful
George Wyndham and Mr. Lilly spoke more
bject. Mr. Wyndham's reminder that form is not
nature, and that life is something more than raw
ry exercises, might be salutary to some of our more
ts. Beyond this degree of technicality it is obviously
go on such occasions.

---

oo, paid high compliments to the press at the dinner
Society last night, and we again bow our individual
. He expressed his belief that whatever may be
sh journalism, it is not reptile and it does not black-
on a topic upon which new generalities were not
he did succeed in striking out a fresh piece of
alfour observed that the function of a newspaper as
municating news gives it a power of supporting
ns. He pointed the allusion by an instance, that
nich had written in its leaders strongly against
mbling, and yet in its sporting columns had
with mathematical accuracy. Name! Name! The
yond our humble capacities, but we note as a curious
Mr. Balfour's amiabilities have lashed the *Chronicle*
f wrath. It cannot find much fault with yesterday's
akes up another which—always according to the
:d proprietors of running their papers purely for
ich regard to opinion, criticism, literature, or prin-
ty recollections of the *Chronicle* have manufactured
ne was certainly intended, and, to the best of our
as offered.

---

vell known, is now a first-class Power. She has
from England; now a lesson occurs to us that
:arn from her. Our readers may remember a romance
ven priests presented a petition to the Mikado. When
y marked their sense of his conduct by simultaneously
happy dispatch. Now there were forty-seven priests
another at the Armenian Atrocity meeting the day
, and they made speeches, and to-day nobody cares.
effective if they had all gone to the Drawing-room
in a long line before her Majesty, and then, on the
elves up as one priest. Such a protest must have
Public opinion would have obliged the Government
ice of it.

---

ngs or seven days is the price of taking a non-
s name, what is the proper charge for taking a
n's number? On Tuesday Mr. Mead decided that,
oes round to Mile-end public-houses where burglaries
conceivably in the future be committed, calling
reen, of Bow-street, he must pay the former
ss the policeman who set Mr. Rose the second
sterday had heard of this, so that when he arrested
alesman for drunkenness and disorderliness, and a
pened to be by wanted his number, he knew what
policeman is better than a dead or fictitious
as there to be one law for the East-end
the West—one for the humble electrician and
mpered journalist? By no means; so he took the
oo, for "inciting the other defendant to resist appre-
ose, however, thought this was altogether too sensi-
other man's misdoings had involved the innocent
he journalist's innocence profit his companion in
scharged both just to balance things.

OS.—CHAS. STILES and CO. offer these magnificent Pianos on the £M at the most advantageous prices and terms. Apply for list to CHAS. 142, Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C.

Even yet the French and German press is not quite clear where it is with regard to the Treaty. The *Débats* thinks that our statesmen "will have observed that France has a thoroughly decided and well-defined foreign and colonial policy, and that she knows what she wants." Unfortunately that is just our difficulty. France may know what she wants, but, unless she merely wants whatever Russia wants her to want, we are hanged if we do. Some of the French papers appear to want the Pescadores and Formosa, but this, though doubtless a thoroughly decided and well-defined policy, is not altogether a practical one. Germany's policy is equally decided: the *Hamburger Nachrichten* defines it as "doing Russia a service, and proving that Germany is far from adopting an attitude friendly to England." This is well enough, but we doubt if an independent State can be profitably conducted on such lines for long. At this rate Germany might go on doing services to Russia and disservices to England until there was no Germany left to do anything. Meanwhile we hear that the poor, grateful Emperor of China is sending rich presents to the Tsar, and the Kaiser, and President Faure. It would be a graceful and acceptable acknowledgment of their services to divide Port Arthur between them.

A LAST ENVOY.

O kind and silent goddess, thou
That pratest not of praise or blame,
To whom in turn we all must bow,
Winners or losers in life's game;
To thee, and not to noisy Fame,
I kneel; and, now my task is done,
Name at its close no other name
But thine, austere Oblivion.

David Copperfield, if we recollect aright, was born with a caul, which same caul, being offered for a sum in guineas, met with no bidders, until it was finally raffled to an old lady for five shilings. The working-man who applied to Mr. Denman yesterday seems to put a higher value upon cauls than the market warrants. His child was born with a caul, which somehow or other has got into the possession of a lady doctor. We always suspected lady doctors of these things. The lady doctor refuses to give it up, which, if its value be £2 or £3, according to advertisement, is assuredly a ground for action. Mr. Denman, however, was sceptical about the price of a caul. Cauls are common enough, he thinks. Maybe once upon a time he didn't think so. But what renders his attitude of scepticism more reasonable is the fact that the working-man seemed to have no particular ground for believing that the lady doctor was in possession of the caul. The old lady who greedily took possession of David Copperfield's caul had never been to sea in her life, and "please God she wouldn't." Unless the lady doctor is contemplating a voyage, the working-man's caul would not serve any immediate purpose.

The official record of deaths from starvation which has just been published is in more respects than one a noteworthy little document. In the county of London alone fifty-one persons died from starvation during the year 1893, and of these, so far as it is known, not one ever received a penny in outdoor relief. Only one of them, indeed, and she a blind woman of sixty-eight, seems even to have asked for it, and to her, for some reason or other, it was refused. In one case, it is true, relief in kind was given, though unasked for, and in another medicine; but the help came too late, as they who received it were already dying. Then these unfortunate people seem to have had just as great a horror of the workhouse as of the relief office: in only two cases out of the lot is there proof that any of them ever crossed its threshold—at least, until they were taken there to die. Only thirty-four of the fifty-one persons who died can, however, be regarded as voluntary martyrs, for the other seventeen, being babies, were not consulted in the matter.

What strenuous efforts America makes to maintain her well-deserved reputation for bigness! Until to-day the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union was without our ken, yet we find that these World Women have been humming for years in the country of the spelling bee. They have prepared a polyglot petition in fifty different languages with two million actual signatures and five and a half million more to be taken on the attestation of certain great societies unmentioned. One wonders if in our ignorance we have ever heard of any of these other bodies. However, the petition is only a mile long, which means that the names have been written much too closely together to secure a best on record. The W.W.C.T.U. promises Londoners a show at the Albert Hall on June 15, which is distinctly plagiarised from the familiar patriotic ballets of Leicester-square. Listen to this: "As each national contingent enters the hall it will be preceded by a large flag of its own nation, each woman carrying a small national flag, and the national anthem of the nation in question being played." We are not told, however, who is going to design the coryphées' dresses. The petition is, of course, directed against the sale of alcohol or opium in any civilized country, an idea about equally original.

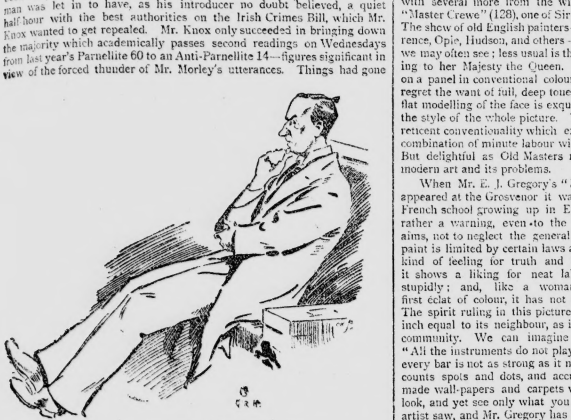
If ever a measure approached a House of Assembly with every chance of not leaving it alive, the German Anti-Revolutionary Bills are in that wretched state. The Committee that has sat on them appears to have sat on them so ingeniously that no single party regards them with any affection. Clause 111 dealt with the glorification of crimes—it seems strange that the common law should be unable to cope with this undesirable development of free speech—and the Committee has taken it out. The Conservatives thereon declare that if it is not put back again they will vote against the whole measure. The Free Conservatives are willing to set machinery to work to suppress subversive proceedings in the army; otherwise they cannot pretend to like the Bills. The National Liberals are not content; some of them want the Bills strengthened, others do not want the Bills at all. The Clericals will not say what they want, but they are very clear they do not want the same as anybody else. The Poles want the usual things, the Anti-Semites want the Semites' money, and the Social Democrats everybody's money impartially. The Reichstag is an interesting House to try to lead.

The King of Servia is disappointed. Europe should blush deep to hear it, so young as he is, and deeper yet to hear the cause. He wants money and proposes to raise a loan, and he applied to the Progressist Skupshtina to sanction it for him. The ingrates refused. If they assented, they explained with that candour which is so engaging a feature of Servian politics, they would become unpopular in the country and lose their recently acquired importance. On that the King was disappointed as above. But the disappointment of a king is not the plaintively passive emotion that it is with other men. He will soon show the Progressists where their recently acquired importance came from. So he is cheerfully dissolving the Skupshtina elected a fortnight ago, and this time he is going to make the Radicals win. It is true that a little while ago he called them the enemies of throne and country, but a king without elasticity enough to go back on an *obiter dictum* of that kind is of no use to Servia. The whole affair is interesting as there has not been a crisis in Servia for some months now.

"QUITE IRISH, YOU KNOW."

IN THE HOUSE. By AN OBSERVER.

Mr O'Donovan Rossa were not now an itinerant Irish lecturer he would deserve to be immortalized as one of the best advertisers who will be celebrated when the Epic of Fenianism comes to be written. He did yesterday what not one of the 670 representatives of the people would feel confident of doing—enlivened a Wednesday afternoon. Moreover, he did it without real effect, though the fearful shock of a well-billed scene on a sunny summer's day made the nerves of late arrivals painfully unsteady. On Tuesday he was in the purlieus of the House, and some comic Paddy thought it an excellent jest in exquisite taste to bring about a short interview in the Lobby—on false pretences, it has been alleged—between the ex-Fenian and Mr. Henry Matthews. But O'Donovan Rossa is not the man to be put off with a vicarious jape of that sort. So yesterday he sent in his card to Mr. Edward Barry, Anti-Parnellite member for South Cork, and as there are, in spite of the union of hearts, no particular facilities for communication between the Anti-Parnellites, that worthy but almost unknown M.P., Mr. Barry, was not aware that the Irish American had on the previous day been suspiciously anxious to get into the House. Guilelessly the great man was let in to have, as his introducer no doubt believed, a quiet half-hour with the best authorities on the Irish Crimes Bill, which Mr. Knox wanted to get repealed. Mr. Knox only succeeded in bringing down the majority which academically passes second readings on Wednesdays from last year's Parnellite 60 to an Anti-Parnellite 14—figures significant in view of the forced thunder of Mr. Morley's utterances. Things had gone



SOMBRE ACQUIESCENCE. (MR. J. MORLEY.)

somnolently; for the good Gladstonians were showing their interest by staying away; and Mr. Morley was allowed to rest in peace, except, for instance, when he lost his pince-nez. He had to thank that veteran Ulsterman, Mr. William Johnston of Ballykilbeg, for recovering them for him from among the papers on the Table. At a quarter to four the House was fairly full: and there had been a little excitement now and again on small points. The O'Donovan considered this the psychological moment. From his seat in the very middle of the row under the Strangers' Gallery, to the Speaker's left, and practically level with the floor of the House, he rose, a tall man in a black frock coat, with a grey look about his face, and a slow, low constrained voice that came out in a brogue that years of enforced residence in America have not quenched. He began, drawing crumpled papers from his pocket: "An assassin's blow has been dealt me in this House. A stain has been cast on my name, and I have come to this House in order to say Mr. Labouchere——" Mr. Speaker had kept his head; and Mr. Deputy-Sergeant Gossett had by this time clutched his sword and leapt from his chair of State to the neighbourhood of the fiery stranger. But three of the messengers were before him; and before any one knew quite what had happened the great O'Donovan was collecting his wits outside, very strictly marked "No readmission." Sensational, do you call it? Perhaps.

RAILWAY HISTORIETTES.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have been much interested in your review of two recent works concerning railway history, which you very aptly term "historiettes." Why is it that the greatest innovation of the century has been so completely ignored by historians, writers, and artists? In the beginning, so to speak, the last-mentioned appear to have had some hopes of the then new model, as witness Frith's "Paddington Station," Turner's picture of a Great Western express flying across a viaduct in a storm of sleet, and Leech's sketches depicting some of the humours of the iron road; but what since then? The most ludicrous blunders are still perpetrated whenever a picture requires a railway background: locomotives more resembling threshing-machines than the real article, which should be familiar enough by now; outrageous semaphores and impossible crossings and switches are always to be seen. The real truth lies in the fact that one of the bitterest accusations brought against railways at the time of their innovation was that they were and always would be vulgar and inartistic in the extreme, and this impression once created has cast a cloud over their being and clung to them ever since. The most cumbersome stage coach ever built, as compared with the graceful lines of the newest rolling-stock, is a thing of beauty in the eyes of a travelling public which sees little or no difference between a sixty-two feet dining-saloon mounted on six-wheeled bogies and an antiquated four-wheeled composite, of which some railways have still some choice specimens. And the so-called historians—of course, not including strictly technical writers! With one or two notable exceptions, what romances—nay, fairy tales—are not strung together and proffered to readers in all seriousness? Again, what have the novelists been about all this time in neglecting such a Virgin soil? Dickens, with his weird and impressive tale, "The Signal-man," has conclusively proved that dramatic interest can be extracted from such subjects, but since then "silence."—Yours faithfully,

May 8. H. G. A.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

(Publishers are requested to state the prices of books sent for review.)

BARNES, J. A. *Myrtle and Ivy.* (Ward and Downey.) 8vo, cloth. 2 vols. Price 10s.
A novel.

COOK'S TOURISTS' HANDBOOKS. *Switzerland and Holland, Belgium, the Rhine, and Black Forest.* (Cook and Son.)
Enlarged, revised, and brought up to date.

CRAWFORD, REGINALD. *Windahyne.* (Remington and Co.) 8vo, cloth. Pp. 358. Price 3s. 6d.
Edited by George Ranken.

English Minstrelsie. A National Monument of English Song. (T. C. and E. C. Jack.) Quarto, cloth. Price 18s. Vol. 1.
The work, which has been collated and edited, with notes and historical introduction by S. Baring-Gould, M.A., will be complete in eight volumes.

PROWSE, R. O. *A Fatal Reservation.* (Smith, Elder, and Co.) 8vo, cloth. Pp. 374. Price 6s.
A novel.

TO READERS ABSENT FROM TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENTS

Readers temporarily absent from town, or country residents, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

THE GRAFTON GALLERY.

THE present exhibition does not belie the short but brilliant past of the Grafton Gallery. The show contains many Old Masters, if not unsurpassable at least out of the way and interesting; a collection of modern pictures which brings many schools into entertaining proximity; also a great store of miniatures, old toys, clothes, and books. This forms a gathering of charming variety, all in some way legitimately embraced under the title of "Fair Children."

The best picture among the Old Masters—Rembrandt's "Prince of Orange" (130)—will be remembered as one of the gems of Lord Spencer's collection when it was housed at the South Kensington Museum. It is one of the few canvases that show the real charm of a child's face, the charm of expression. Many give youthful colour and contour, but scarcely any this look of one new to the world. The flesh is, or has been, very luminous and silvery; the handling slightly differs from that of most of Rembrandt's, and the method reminds one of Munkaczy, Makart, and others by its liberal use of some brown, bituminous solvent put on in a sticky, viscous state. The picture seems to have suffered a little since it appeared at South Kensington. The Marquis of Bristol's Velasquez, "Don Balthazar" (71), with gun and dogs, is here, with several more from the winter show at Burlington House, as also "Master Crewe" (128), one of Sir Joshua Reynolds's best Titianic canvases. The show of old English painters—Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Lawrence, Opie, Hudson, and others—is considerable. Such a display, however, we may often see; less usual is the fine Hoibein, "Edward VI." (79), belonging to her Majesty the Queen. It is very smoothly and purely executed on a panel in conventional colouring now somewhat faded. One does not regret the want of full, deep tone and realistic breadth, for the suggestive flat modelling of the face is exquisitely subtle and quite in keeping with the style of the whole picture. The details are particularized, but with a reticent conventionality which excludes effect and avoids that worrying combination of minute labour with full modelling in a naturalistic light. But delightful as Old Masters may be, one cannot long keep away from modern art and its problems.

When Mr. E. J. Gregory's "Mabel, daughter of C. J. Galloway" (312) appeared at the Grosvenor it was hailed as a lesson and a reproof to the French school growing up in England. Who would deny now that it is rather a warning, even to the most clever, not to combine contradictory aims, not to neglect the general aspect of the picture, not to forget that paint is limited by certain laws and conditions. This portrait is full of a kind of feeling for truth and beauty; it is probably a good likeness; it shows a liking for neat labour and accuracy, but it is treated stupidly; and, like a woman worried with trifles, in losing its first éclat of colour, it has not gained in harmony of general character. The spirit ruling in this picture is a dogged determination to make every inch equal to its neighbour, as if the artist were organizing a socialistic community. We can imagine such a person saying to a musician "All the instruments do not play every moment during your symphony; every bar is not as strong as it might be." Surely it is a grave folly that counts spots and dots, and accurately remakes the designs of machine-made wall-papers and carpets while painting a portrait. In nature you look, and yet see only what you will; in a picture you must see what the artist saw, and Mr. Gregory has been more struck with expensive house furnishing than with Miss Galloway. The young lady is painfully nipped between a too-much patterned carpet and an overworked, heavily-embossed, gold wall paper. That the lights on the carved chest are lower in tone than those on the table-legs does not spare us the distraction and false sentiment of too much pattern. All this elaboration has the air of not being human work; it is as inconsequent as a pile of stones on the road. Conscientiousness about putting things into a picture is not so valuable as conscientiousness concerning what looks out of a picture, and how it looks.

If we turn to finer art of any kind we shall see that, as everything in a picture co-operates in its general effect, everything should tend to induce a certain mood. Out of a good picture something seems to come like an air of distinction from a man, like the aroma of fine style from writing; something single, simple, and indescribable, like the smell of a flower or the lilt of a tune. The Holbein we spoke of is elaborate, but it is conventional, and acts altogether. It pretends to little more than can be shown in a tinted drawing on paper. Mr. Gregory's work fails because it pretends to show more relief and wider truth than the Holbein, while in fact it deceives you, and offers a travesty out of truth. From quite different kinds of art from Sir J. E. Millais's "Orphans" (206), and "Bubbles" (209), from Mr. Whistler's "Miss Alexander," from M. Carolus Duran's "Beppino" (205), there comes this unity of feeling, this sense of purpose in the entirety of the canvas. Here the aspect of the style is intentional, not an accidental pattern that weaves itself while the painter is intent on making legs, tables, wall-papers, vase designs, anything but the design of a picture. Of course, "Bubbles" is unpleasant, though not because its statement as a picture is inartistically muddled and obscured, but because the statement is cheap and commonplace. "Orphans" is better, and may be called a good enough example to make comparison with the other two pictures tolerably fair to Sir J. Millais. None of the three canvases is niggled; each of them shows unity of style. "Orphans" is the most commonplace in aspect, the most clumsy in handling, the coarsest and dirtiest in colour, with its mixture of hot and cold extravagances. "Beppino" is a good Duran; "Miss Alexander" one of the best among Whistlers.

Painters differ in their impressions of the world, and here is one evident cause out of many. While to some extent every one's field of vision centres about a point, you may note many shades in the distribution of attention from the diffused vision of Corot to a concentration about a point which almost vignettes the rest of a view. You see this distinction in figure as well as in landscape; and, when writing on the Academy, I touched upon it in the case of Mr. Sargent and Mr. Greifenhagen. Now, Mr. Whistler inclines to spread an interest, M. Duran to concentrate. Whether it is more logical to concentrate on the head of a portrait we dare not say; it is possible to imagine cases in which figure, costume, or the ensemble of personality demands a more general diffusion. In "Miss Alexander" the head counts for no more than anything else in the picture; in "Beppino" it is the kernel, while it is also the aim, of a very rich scheme of colour set there to heighten the child's characteristic pallor. M. Duran's head has more relief, fuller modelling than Mr. Whistler's. With its careful shade of hair, with its soft, tender mouth, with its real child's expression, this head of M. Duran's is much more human than Mr. Whistler's unimpassioned statement of what seems no more than so much area in a larger scheme of beauty. True, Mr. Whistler's head is not without character, but it is rather decorative than human. The mouth branded as it were on the face, and the jaw deeply lined, stamp no doubt the impression of a type on one's mind, yet the whole treatment of the face seems somewhat cavalier and summary beside the deep insight and sympathetic modelling of Carolus Duran. May we say that "Beppino" is a better portrait, "Miss Alexander" a more subtle and refined decoration? Rich, varied, and profound as it is when regarded as a symphony in red, Mr. Carolus Duran's picture is not so perfect and so serene as Mr. Whistler's symphony in white, "Miss Alexander." Not only the modelling of this enchantingly coloured dress delights us, but also the brushwork, which gives the last finish of style to a scheme of the rarest beauty. Look, for example, at the handling of the soft grey felt hat, with here a magical scrape, here a large soft licking touch, not without a delicate feeling of elastic spring. To realize the full marvel of the white dress, compare it with one not too dissimilar is style which Reynolds painted in "Frances, Daughter of the first Lord Crewe" (121).

Many a fine canvas remains to be discussed, and but little space. It is possible only to note the magnificent winged boy "Promises" (191), by Mr. Watts, which utterly kills its neighbour, "Caritas" (192)—a very bad Burne-Jones. Mr. Watts's soft, supple, and sinuous flesh bathed in the iridescence of light ruins the coarse colour and rude shapes of the children in "Caritas." Yet one is told that "Caritas" is decorative, and that you must expect figures with clumsy outlines and faces hacked out into the rough semblance of one type. But is it necessary to arrange legs and arms in a wormy mass that recalls the white slugs you see when you lift a large flat slate in an old garden?

R. A. M. S.

Publishers' Announcements.

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IN DEACONS ORDERS, &c., by WALTER BESANT, Author of "Beyond the Dreams of Avarice," will be ready on May 9. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

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(*Publishers' Announcements continued on Page* 4.)

MUSICAL NOTES.

AN ACADEMIC ORATOR.

Sir A. C. Mackenzie doth really protest too much. On Saturday nigh he was surrounded at the Academy banquet by a crowd of sympathetic listeners, and he spoke as seemed fitting to himself upon that mortal subject of modern musical criticism, and of the one or two vainglorious ones who have dared to question the consummate greatness of certain living musicians. We have the right, apart from the vanity—in consideration of a certain famous letter—to believe that it was against ourselves, to some extent of implication at least, that Sir A. Mackenzie's after-dinner remarks were directed ; and we accept the position accordingly.

We do not, for a beginning, quite know what it is that Sir A. Mackenzie would be at. Who are the "we" with whom he identifies himself so complacently? "We are not ashamed, sir, to bear the stigma of being academic." "On the contrary, we feel it to be a genuine compliment." "Our sweet-natured muse smiles benignly on the impish gambols of the 'new boy.'" And so forth, and so forth.

But though we allow that Sir A. Mackenzie's premisses are a little nebulous, we may still make an effort to understand him. And we do so chiefly out of the remarkable definition which he gives of the word "academic." Thus he spoke :

"Academic" is, I believe, the winged word in daily use to mark those of us who may still cling to the effete and obsolete belief that music remains a science, difficult of acquirement, and not either a toy art or a mere nerve-titillator. . . . . It implies that we have . . . reverence for our great past, as well as, I hope, a due estimation of the vigorous activity of the present.

Now does Sir A. Mackenzie really believe, Scotchman though he be, that this word "academic" is used simply of a musical theory, and not of a musical practice? Is there a single person without the limits of Hanwell who believes that music is not a science and is easy of acquirement? Is there a critic alive who is without this "reverence for our great past," of which this flushed orator boasted as though he were really one of quite a little but select coterie who held these theories in the teeth of an ignorant and contemptible reaction ?

We take the liberty of informing Sir A. Mackenzie that the word "academic" has neither the importance nor the significance which he attaches to it in the utterances of any critic who weighs well—and few there are who do this thing !—the words he uses concerning any performance or any composition. The word "academic" may, of course, be used legitimately in its proper place, and there may be occasions when it is the only word which can be properly used. What curious sensitiveness this is which has picked out from hundreds of epithets this particular adjective as a sign of peculiar opprobrium we can never expect to understand !

Nor can we expect to understand Sir A. Mackenzie's wide-eyed innocence in his commentary upon the adjective. There are of course occasions when the word may be used in a perfectly complimentary sense, others when it is made to imply some limitation rather than defect. We lay our hand upon two such uses of the word in these columns. Of Bach we have written : "He combines a great academic quality with a fulness of personal inspiration." And of another modern musician : "We fear that the work receives all the praise it deserves when we call it merely academic." The meaning in each case is precisely the same ; it implies, of course—but we blush to explain—an attention to formula and scientific rule ; but in the one instance that attention is said to be united to a brilliant individual accomplishment, in the other ——— !

But Sir A. Mackenzie falls into a yet more serious error of logic when he implies that one must have as perfect a knowledge of the science of music as the musician himself before one may judge musical work. He sneers at such as "not having been to school for any appreciable time," with the air of one whose knowledge can never be assailed when it expresses itself practically. It reminds one of Johnson's retort to Dempster when he complained that he would not criticise a tragedy because he could not write one near as good. "Why no, sir ; this is not just reasoning. You may abuse a tragedy, though you cannot write one. You may scold a carpenter who has made you a bad table, though you cannot make a table. It is not your trade to make tables." We commend the retort to the academic orator.

It comes to this, that Sir A. Mackenzie and the colleagues who make up that portentous "we" refuse to permit the language of honest criticism. It is all very well for him to write a "Bethlehem," or another to write a "King Saul," but the fact of publishing these masterpieces invites criticism and comment. With all respect, we submit that it is no defence to turn upon the critic and inform him that he knows nothing about it. Nor is it a dignified course to write round-robins to newspapers, and to make public protests at Academy banquets against unfavourable criticism. Sir A. Mackenzie explained that his and his companions' muses were quite indifferent ; smiled, indeed, upon the "impish gambols of the 'new boy.'" Indifference should be made of more silent stuff than this. To rage and scoff is not usually a sign of indifference, nor is mere abuse used to be considered sufficient answer to a definite contention. For ourselves, we quite admire Sir A. Mackenzie as a musician of a definitely limited kind, and as a conductor well forward in the second rank ; but when he publicly boasts that he has not yet left school he exactly expresses our point of view. It is the school that trains, it is not the school that creates an artist.

*THE EVOLUTION OF FOLLY.**

If any one should desire some trite and shallow atheism, here is a young man from Cambridge who will supply it. "There is not a straw or proof of the existence of any single overruling power or intelligence." "To be religious is to be narrow." Roman Catholicism is "a nightmare" which for centuries "pressed down the aspirations of humanity ;" also "an agency for retarding by so many centuries the natural development of civilization." "Altruism" is "a system of ethics palpably in advance of that taught by the Christian moralists." Likewise it raises the red flag against sacerdotalism. The "virulent ecclesiasticism of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries" was itself the result of the unfortunate teaching of Christ or of his immediate followers, "who united their odious dogmas with a code of ethics so pure that it conquered Europe." The essential spirit of cruelty practised by the Inquisition "is contained in the Christian dogmas, and is, in fact, inseparable from the teaching attributed to Christ." Christianity is rapidly becoming an "anachronism," and "to attempt at this advanced stage to make men shape their lives by its acceptance is to hang a dead weight on the wheels of progress." Slavery was not condemned by Christ. His faulty teaching as to reliance on Providence, and as to relations of servants and masters, very much displeases Mr. George Shoobridge Carr. It is behind our time, and not at all marked by "modernity." "His teaching respecting the treatment of robbers, assailants, litigants, and enemies in general is unpractical." And, worst of all, his religion holds forth rewards, and so falls below the highest standards. Then, of course, we arrive at the benefits of Socialism, the improvements to be made in the relations between man and woman, and so forth. If any one will buy the book let him buy it, but all the wisdom in it is to be obtained more cheaply by listening on any Sunday afternoon to the first atheist lecturer in Hyde Park, near the Marble Arch.

* "Social Evolution and the Evolution of Socialism." By George Shoobridge Carr, M.A., Cantab. (Stewart and Co. 1895.)

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THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.

HENS AND CHICKENS.—I.

"If you go and live in the country," my friends said, "you must have something to do—look after hens, or something of that sort." They all said it, so that at last I began to think there must be something in it, and that I should find life in the country insupportable without some occupation. The general opinion seemed in favour of hens. So I chose hens. Poultry keeping is a nice feminine pursuit, and I am nothing if not feminine.

I enclosed a little bit of the garden with wire netting, and built a most attractive little house in one corner, with a perch for them to go to bed on (a most uncomfortable bed I should have thought, but my gardener told me they preferred it), and six little boxes full of clean straw in a row for them to lay their eggs in. Then I bought six hens and a cock and put them into it.

I had never taken any interest in cocks and hens before. I knew that hens existed for the purpose of laying eggs for breakfast, and that cocks were nuisances that made unearthly, meaningless noises in the middle of the night ; but that was about all. Consequently when I had put them into the run I watched them with some curiosity to see how they would take to it, and how they would behave.

I never saw any one with such a self-satisfied proprietary air as the cock. One would have thought he had chosen the site, enclosed the run, and built the hen-house himself and put the straw into the nests with his own hands. He walked the hens round, drawing their attention to the various points and advantages. "I think you will find the nests most comfortable," he said, with the air of a landlady showing off her well-aired beds—"clean and well-strawed. I am sure there are many hens who would envy you such extremely well-made and convenient boxes for laying eggs in. And one each, as I'm alive ! so that there need be no quarrelling." While he delivered this lecture the hens all peered into the hen-house over each other's shoulders. He then drew their attention to the soil, scratched up a little of it, and said, "Very fine soil indeed ; plenty of slugs and other interesting objects to be found, with here and there a tuft of grass to whet the beak upon, and stones and grits to aid digestion. Look at it for yourselves, I beg." And he stood aside and watched them with an air of proud proprietorship, as they followed his directions and investigated the soil for themselves. He then proceeded to take stock of the dimensions, the view, and the site generally. But this he did, as it were, on his own account, as if he thought such weighty matters were beyond the comprehension of hens.

The hens were not so ready to approve everything as the cock, and they seemed somewhat inclined to reseat my looking at them. They eyed me, indeed, at first with an expression of indignant surprise, but when they saw that I had no intention of moving, paid me no further attention. They were not, however, going to give their unqualified admiration to anything before thoroughly testing it. They walked about with a coldly critical look in their eyes, seeming to say, "It is not bad, as far as one can judge, but it is far too early to pronounce an opinion."

The morning after their instalment I went out eagerly to see if they had laid any eggs. Two of the hens and the cock were busy scratching holes in a corner of the yard. The other four were presumably in the hen-house, in which I declined to venture. I found they were very much there. As I opened the door there was a wild hysterical shriek, and they all four flew straight in my face and out of the door, banging me on the head with their wings and legs as they passed. I was so startled and terrified that I fled inside the hen-house, shutting the door after me, and it was some time before I dared venture out again. My behaviour had created a frightful commotion. They were all talking and shouting at once, when I timidly emerged. The cock seemed the most indignant of all. He remonstrated loudly with me as I passed by : "Really, I never heard of such behaviour. How can you expect them to lay any eggs if you go invading their privacy like that without even knocking at the door ? When I have taken so much trouble to make them feel at home it is too bad. You should remember that hens have nerves." I felt reproved, and from that day never ventured to look for eggs till I had counted the hens and found they were all safe outside. And as long as I respected their convenience in this particular they did not seem to resent my appropriation of the eggs they had laid. The cock, who was nothing if not philosophical, had, I think, pointed out to them that if I took their eggs I made up for it by feeding them very well, and that after all you could not have everything in this world.

One morning I found that one of the hens had taken to her bed, and that nothing would induce her to get up. She even refused to stir when I went into the hen-house—merely blinked at me and sat tight. When she had stayed there for two days on end I began to think she must be ill. I consulted all my poultry-books, but could find no mention of her disease. Then I consulted my cook. "Why, she's broody, m'm," she said. "She wants to sit. You must give her some eggs and she'll hatch you out some chickens." "But I have no eggs to give her," I objected. "Why doesn't she lay her own ?" "Well, m'm, she's been a-laying of them for some time past, but we've eaten them all. I daresay Mr. Hodge would let you have a dozen." "Ordinary eggs such as we have for breakfast ?" I asked. "Yes, m'm, that's the kind, and the newer the better."

Now, it is not to be supposed that I am so grossly ignorant as not to know that hens hatch chickens out of eggs ; but I assure you it had never struck me before what a remarkable process it is. I put thirteen perfectly ordinary eggs under that hen. They contained nothing but yolk and white (I am sure of this, because I tested them by eating one for breakfast), and at the end of twenty-one days, during which time the hen did absolutely nothing but sit upon them, ten chickens walked out of them, all covered with fluffy feathers, with beaks, eyes, wings, and strong legs, with toe-nails, and all as spry and cute as could be. Where they got their fluff and feathers from was what puzzled me. Certainly nothing can be less like fluff and feathers than the yolk and white of an egg. And yet that there was nothing else to make them of inside the egg I felt as morally certain as one can be about anything. Anyhow, there they were, and there was not the least doubt about them. At least, there was no doubt about them the first time I visited them. When, an hour or two later, I went to look at them again I received a dreadful shock. Every single chicken had disappeared, and the hen was crouching with what seemed to me a most guilty expression on her countenance. Stories of animals that devour their young flashed through my mind. She had eaten them all ! "What have you done with your chickens, you wicked, inhuman mother ?" I shouted at her. Immediately ten small heads with bright eyes peeped out at different points from beneath her feathers, making her look like a sort of porcupine with heads instead of quills. They were all underneath, though how she managed to stow them so that there was not so much as a toe of any one of them to be seen was a mystery.

The remarkable intelligence which those chickens displayed on the very day of their birth filled me with amazement. Compared with the intelligence of the average new-born baby it was little short of astounding. When he was only a day old, I saw one of them performing his toilet, with as much ease as if he had been at it for years—pulling his ridiculous little wings out, and tidying the bits of down one by one with his beak. A new-born baby can do absolutely nothing for itself. It cannot sit up, much less stand or walk. It cannot see ; it cannot hear. It can hardly keep its own head on, and its expression, compared with that of a chicken, is absolutely idiotic. It cannot even feed itself, and as for taking its own tub, and putting on its own clothes, why the notion is ridiculous. A chicken stands, walks, runs, sees, hears, feeds itself, takes an intelligent interest in the universe, and performs its own toilet the very day it is born. And such extraordinary intelligence does it display in everything that it does, that I am convinced that if it were the custom for chickens to wear clothes it would put on its own socks and shoes, tie its sunbonnet under its chin, and go for a walk five minutes after it was born.

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Publishers' Announcements.

(Continued from Page 3.)

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(Ninth Year of Publication.)

Edited by the Hon. T. A. BRASSEY, B.A.

J. GRIFFIN & CO. (Booksellers to Her Majesty), 2, The Hard, Portsmouth.

ASSURANCE AS A WHOLE.

THE GOVERNMENT YEAR-BOOK.

We have received the volume of ancient assurance history which is annually issued by our Board of Trade, in which volume are published what may be termed the official accounts of the various companies. We have already noticed, prior to the publication of this work, some of the correspondence as to items in the accounts considered by the Board of Trade to be unsatisfactory, although it has no power to compel any alteration. The chief object of presenting the correspondence to Parliament, seeing that Parliament never takes any notice of it, must be to give publicity to the points to which exception has been taken. This publicity is chiefly brought about through the press, and we therefore do our part in accomplishing the desired end by referring those interested in the London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Insurance Company, the Yorkshire Provident Life, the British Natural Premium, and the Pioneer, to the comments that the financial department of the Board of Trade have considered it necessary to publish.

INCOME.

The total business transacted in the year is a more satisfactory feature of the return. The total sum assured has increased in the ordinary companies by over nine millions and now stands at £500,006,066. The proportion effected without profits is slightly less than in any previous year since the summaries were published, 82.3 per cent. of the sum assured being with profits, and 17.7 per cent. without profits. Endowment assurances, as we have several times pointed out, are steadily mounting up, over 13 per cent. of the total amount being taken on this plan as against 6 per cent. seven years ago. The funds have increased by £6,637,518 since the previous year, and now stand at £188,372,536, an increase of 46½ per cent. as compared with 1882, there being now £146 8s. for every £100 of funds thirteen years ago. The interest earned during the year on the mean funds was £3 18s. 5d., as against £4 0s. 6d., and £3 16s. 2d. in the two preceding years. This is a rate of interest that, all things considered, is fairly satisfactory. The premiums are £16,862,514, showing an increase of £288,828. The consideration for annuities forms a larger proportion of the total premium income than in any previous year, with the exception of 1891. No less than £1,415,769 was paid for annuities during the year, which is equivalent to £240 for every £100 paid for the same purpose in 1882. This is the feature which shows by far the greatest progress since the summaries of revenue accounts were first issued in 1882.

OUTGO.

With larger sums assured and an increased premium income, it is satisfactory to the assurance world to find a diminution in the claims as compared with the previous year, amounting to nearly three-quarters of a million. The claims amount in the year under review to £122,774,929, and absorb 49½ per cent. of the total income. In the previous year they absorbed 53 per cent., and the average for thirteen years has been 53½ per cent., so that this drop of 4 per cent. must be considered a very satisfactory feature. The amount of commission and expenses fails to show the alarming increase of which we sometimes hear. As a matter of fact, expenses were less than in the preceding year, although the premium income was more. Commission and expenses together absorb 14.85 per cent. of the premiums, which is less than ½ per cent. above the average for thirteen years. The shareholders received £531,004, which is about 4¾ per cent. of the paid-up capital. In other words, the shareholders have received 16s. 8d. per cent. more than the average interest earned on the funds, and, although it is not possible to argue conclusively as to the cost of share capital to the policy-holders from the figures for one year, these results support our recent contention as to the average cost of the shareholder system being frequently over-estimated.

INDUSTRIAL.

The industrial accounts scarcely show the enormous increase to which we have been accustomed in recent years. The sum assured, which is £128,064,110, is only about 1¼ millions more than it was in the previous year, while that year showed an increase of over four millions in the sum assured. This latest result would seem to be due to the slower growth of the business, and not to the inclusion of any industrial valuations in the previous year's accounts, such as caused the 1893 returns to show an increase of over 30 millions in the sum assured. The industrial funds at the end of the year were £11,875,423; the interest earned on the industrial funds was 3¼ per cent., which is more than has been earned in any year since 1890; and the percentage of the premiums absorbed in commission and expenses was 43.4 per cent. of the premium income, which is lower than it has been for the past four years, and nearly 5 per cent. less than it was thirteen years ago.

These results are on the whole distinctly favourable, but it must be borne in mind that they refer for the most part to accounts made up to December, 1893. Indeed the accounts of some companies for one year later than those that are now officially published have been received, discussed, and forgotten.

It is said to be in connection with the proposed settlement of the Argentine provincial debts that the ex-Minister of Finance is making his way to this country.

The Cassidy Hill Coolgardie Gold Mines (Limited) have issued the report of Mr. J. Stanley on the property, which states that the outlook is promising, as the property is situated in a good district. He believes water will be found at a moderate depth.

Steerage passenger rates to the United States are going up by leaps and bounds, because it looks as if this year may be a record in the history of travel from this country to America.

Another copper combination is talked of, although whether it will be equal to the Secretan affair or only to the minor movements of the same sort which have occurred since cannot be foretold.

Mr. Egidio Vitali reports that the imports of Italian wine into the United Kingdom for the four months ended April 30 amounted to 144,704 gallons, as compared with 153,246 for the corresponding period in 1894.

Assurance companies are interested in a bill just introduced to the House of Lords, enabling them to pay claim money into court in cases of doubt and difficulty as to its ownership. They used to do this under the Trustees Relief Act, but the practice was discontinued one day, when it was pointed out that, not being trustees, they had no right to do so.

Messrs. J. R. Parkington and Co. state that the shipments of port for April amounted to 10,530 pipes (Great Britain, 3,195 pipes), making 30,577 pipes for the four months against 29,760 pipes in 1894. The sherry shipments were 3,982 butts, making 17,783 butts for the four months as compared with 17,816 butts for the corresponding period of last year.

Thanks to the amount of money recently made on the Stock Exchange, and the hard work of those concerned, the amount collected by the ten stewards in connection with the Stock Exchange Benevolent Fund Dinner was the largest ever known. It amounted to £16,903. Fifteen years ago the sum of £11,024 was collected, and that amount has hitherto been regarded as phenomenal, the average for the past few years being six or seven thousand pounds. One year, however, there was a windfall of £10,000 from an anonymous donor.

At the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, yesterday, there was a much larger variety of investments on offer than usual, but some of the most important lots, such as Saxon Hall, the Kensington mansion of the Hon. J. L. Fellows, who is leaving London, and the residential estate of Courtlands, near Horley, had to be withdrawn. The best offer for the town residence was £20,000, although the freehold of the ground cost £7,000 and the erection of the house £33,000, and for the Surrey seat, which covers about forty acres, £4,300. A box in the grand tier of the Royal Albert Hall changed hands at £400. For a large batch of stocks and shares there was an average demand.

With a capital of £51,000, divided into 50,000 ordinary and 1,000 founders' £1 shares, Evans and Allen (Limited) has been formed to acquire as a going concern the business of the firm of that name, drapers, silk mercers, and the like, at Newport, Monmouth. Messrs. Viney, Price and Goodyear certify that they have examined the books for the four years terminating February 10, and find that the net profits for the twelve months ending in 1892 were £4,127, in 1893 £3,133, in 1894 £3,577, and in 1895 £4,463. The purchase price for the goodwill, stock-in-trade, furniture, fixtures, horses, carts, etc., has been fixed at £45,000, payable as to £23,000 in cash, £10,000 in fully paid shares, and the balance in cash or shares. The founders' shares will be entitled to a moiety of the profits after 7 per cent. has been paid on the ordinary, and provision made for a reserve.

LATEST DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following are the latest dividend declarations compared in each case with the corresponding announcement made at this time last year:—

	Present.	Last Year.
Aturee Khat Tea	7 p.c. (12 p.c. for year).	5 p.c. (7 p.c. for year).
Crown Reef Gold Mining	25 per cent. for half-year.	Same.
Santa Rita Nitrate	10 per cent. for year.	15 per cent. for year.
Universal Life Assurance	£2 12s. per share for year.	Same.
Bank of Commerce, &c., of Havana	4 per cent. for year.	—
Baker's Creek Gold	1s. per share.	Same.
Castle Mail Packets	14s. per share.	Same.
Investment Trust Corporation Deferred	3 per cent. (5 p.c. for year).	Same.
Law Fire Insurance	35 per cent. for year.	35 per cent. for year.
Land Mortgage Bank of Texas	10 per cent. per annum.	Same.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway	3½ p.c. for half-year.	Same.
Scottish Ceylon Tea	10 p.c. (15 p.c. for year.)	13 per cent. for year.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED.—TICKET DAY.—MARKETS QUIETER.

No change was made to-day in the Bank rate, which has stood at 2 per cent. since February 22 last year. The Money Market continues very quiet with abundant supplies in hand, and very little demand for short loans or discounts. Of the final instalment of three millions due on the Russian loan to-day only about £600,000 is payable in London.

The passing of names on the Stock Exchange has fully occupied the energies of members to-day, and business has consequently been more or less restricted in all departments. Consols have eased off 1-16, but Rupee paper is up ⅜ on the improvement in silver, and the apparent solution of the new Eastern Question. Home Railways, thanks to the wonderful weather, have again attracted a good deal of attention and further advances are recorded all round, the chief being a point each in Chatham Preferreds and North Easterns, and of ¾ in Metropolitans and Sheffield Deferred. In the Foreign department Brazilians, Argentines, and Uruguays are all good, and Greeks have advanced ½ to 2 on the reopening of the debt settlement negotiations. American Railroads are mostly a fraction lower, Norfolks being most affected, but the undertone continues strong. Canpacs have further fallen 1¾ on the reduction in the bear account. In the Mining market most of the movements are downwards, East Rands having fallen ⅜ on the position of the account. Modders are 1 lower and Chartereds and Shebas 3-16, but Mozambiques have risen 4s. Allsopps have recovered a point.

Yield p.c. £ s.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.	
	BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			
2 9	C'nsols (2¾) Mny	−1-16	106¼	⅜
2 9	Do. Account......	−1-16	106⅜	½
2 9	New2½perCents.		104	½
2 9	LocalLoansStock	+¼	109	½
2 17	India3½perCents		115	½
2 17	Do. 3 per Cents...		106	½
3 8	Do.3½perCnt.Rs.	+⅜	58¾	9¼
2 11	BankofE'glandSt.		334	6
2 12	Mt.Bd.W'ks.3p.c.	+¼	111	½
2 10	Do. 2½ p.c.	+½	100½	1½
2 16	Birm'gh'm 3½p.c.		121	2
2 16	Liverpool3½ p.c.	+½	126½	7½
	COLONIAL SECURITIES.			
3 4	Can'da3½p.c.Reg		110	½
3 2	Do. 3 p. c. Reg.	+⅛	100½	¾
3 2	Cape3½p.c.C.In.		113½	14
3 4	Natal 3½ p.c. Ins.		107	½
3 10	N.S.W. 4 p.c. 1933		115½	16
3 9	Do. 3½ 1924 ...		103½	4
3 11	N'wZlnd4p.c.Cns.		111¼	¾
3 10	Q'nsl'nd 3½p.c.In		101¾	2¼
3 15	S.Astln.4 p.c.R'g.		108½	9
3 7	Do. 3½p.c.In		103¾	4¼
3 17	Victoria 4 p.c.1885		107¾	8¼
3 12	Do. 3½ p.c......	+⅛	100¾	1¼
	BRITISH RAILWAYS.			
3 10	Brighton Ord......		173	5
3 18	Do. A......	+⅛	158⅛	⅝
2 16	Caledonian		131½	2½
1 10	Do. Defer	+¼	44¼	5
nil.	Chatham Ord......	+¼	19⅝	⅞
2 13	Do. Pref.........	+1	121¾	2¼
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref.	+1	64	5
nil.	East London	−⅛	6¼	¾
2 3	Great Eastern ...	+¼	78	¼
3 11	Gt.Nth.Ord.Pref.		113	14
2 2	Do. Ord. Def.	+½	49	50
2 2	Do. A......	+½	48½	9½
3 7	Great Western ...	+¼	157½	¾
nil.	Hull & Barnsley	+⅛	33	½
3 9	Lanc. and York...		118½	19½
3 1	Met Consolidated	+¾	89¼	¾
nil.	Met. District		28¾	9¼
3 10	Midland	+¼	154¼	¾
2 18	North Brit. Pref.	+¼	77¾	8¼
0 7	Do. Def	+¼	39⅝	⅞
3 14	North Eastern ...	+1	162¾	3¼
3 8	North Stafford ...		125	7
3 11	North Western...	+¼	178¼	¾
1 10	Sheffield		51	3
nil.	Do. A	+¾	28¾	9¼
3 0	South Eastern ...		132	4
2 6	Do. Deferred...	+½	89¾	90¼
3 1	South Western...		196	8
3 4	Do. Deferred ...		68	9
	FOREIGN STOCKS.			
6 2	Argntin.5p.c.1886		65½	6
7 1	Do.6p.c.Fundig	+1	71¼	¾
...	Do. Cedulas A	+¼	28¾	9¼
5 12	Brazilian 4½ 1888	+½	78	9
5 4	Do. 1889	+½	74¾	5¼
6 1	Do.W. of Minas	+½	86½	1½
...	B. Ayres 6p.c.1883	+1	21	3
...	Do. Cedulas I...		5¾	6¼
7 4	Do. Waterw'rks		55¾	6¼
6 4	Bulgarian		97	8
4 14	Chilian 1886	+½	96½	7½
5 18	China 6 p.c. Gold		102	½
6 13	Do. 7 p.c.Silver		108½	9½
nil.	Colombian		17	19
...	Costa Rica A......		32	4
...	Do. B......		31	3
...	Ecuador, New ...		28	30
4 0	Egypt State Dom.		106½	7½
3 18	Do. Unified ...		104	¼
3 13	Do. New Daira		102½	3½
3 5	Do. New 3½p.c.		101¾	2¼
2 19	French3p.c.R'nts		101	2
2 17	Do.3½p.c.R'nts	+1	107	8
...	Greek 5 p.c.1881...	+2	35	6
...	Do. 5 p.c. 1884...	+2	35	6
...	Do.4.p.c.Mon...	+1½	36½	7½
...	Do 4p.c.Rts1889	+½	28½	9½
...	Guatemala4p.c....		25	7
nil.	Honduras		8½	9
4 0	Hung.Gold R'nt's		102	½
4 12	Italian Fives	−¼	86⅜	⅝
7 12	Mexican 6p.c.1888		86¾	7¼
nil.	Peruv. Cor		4¾	5
...	Do. Preference		17½	18
14 15	Do. Debentures		49¼	¾
3 18	Pr't'gueseThrees		25⅝	⅞
3 19	Russian 4p.c. 1889		102½	3
5 10	Spanish 4p.c.	+⅛	73⅝	⅞
4 8	Transvaal 5 p.c....		113½	14½
1 11	Turkish Conv. A.		63½	4½
2 3	Do. B..............		45¼	¾
3 9	Do. C..............		28 1-16	5-16
3 16	Do. D..............	+1-16	25⅝	6⅛
3 18	Do. Defence '91		102	½
7 12	Urugy.Cn.3½p.c.	+¾	48	½
7 3	Venezuela		42	3
	COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS			
1 10	BAyres&Rosario		60	1
4 17	Do. Gt. Sthrn.		106	8
2 2	Argentine Centl.		66½	7½
...	Do. N.E. Deb...		15	17
...	Do. East		30	2
6 5	Canadian Pacific.	−1¾	50½	1
nil.	Grand Trnk. Ord.		6⅝	⅞
nil.	Do. 1st Pref....		37¾	8¼
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref....		25¾	6¼
nil.	Do. 3rd Pref...		14⅝	⅞
...	Do. Guarantd.		47¼	8¼
nil.	Mexican Ord	−¼	23	4
1 8	Do. 1st Pref...	−½	80½	1½
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref....		42	3
6 8	Mex. Cen. 4 Bds.		69	½
...	Mex. Nat. A.		34	5
9 11	Nitrate Railways		19⅞	20⅛

Yield p.c. £ s.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.	
	AMERICAN RAILROADS.			
	Shares.			
...	Atchison Shares.	+⅛	6½	¾
...	Cent. Pacific Sh..		18⅞	19⅜
6 16	Chic. Mil. & St. P.	−¼	66⅝	⅞
nil.	Dnvr. & R. Grand	−⅛	14⅞	15⅛
...	Do. Pref.	+⅛	46¾	7
nil.	Erie		12¾	13
...	Do. Pref.		26½	7½
5 12	Illinois Shares ...	+¼	96½	7
4 6	Lake Shore........	+½	147	8
...	Louis and Nash.	+⅛	59⅜	⅝
...	Miss. K. & Texas	+⅛	18⅛	⅜
4 16	N. Y. Central Sh.	−¼	102	½
nil.	N. Y. Ontario..........	−⅛	18⅝	⅞
...	Norfolk W. Pref.	−½	16¾	17
...	North Pacific Pf...	−⅛	23⅝	⅞
4 16	Pennsylvania Sh.	−⅛	53½	4
nil.	Phil. & Read Sh.		8⅝	⅞
...	Southern Ord. ...	−⅛	15	½
...	Do. Pref.	−⅛	41	½
nil.	Union Pacific Sh.	−¼	15¼	¾
nil.	Wabash Pref......	−¼	17½	18
	Bonds.			
...	Atchison A		23¾	4¼
3 17	Illinois 4 p.c.Gold		105	7
4 15	Louisville 5p.c.G.		105	7
4 16	Mis. K. &Tex.4G.		87	9
3 10	N.Y.Cent. 4p.c.G.		107	9
4 19	N.Y. Erie,1C.1920		120	24
...	Do. 2nd Mort....		70	71
...	N.Y.,P.,&O.1stM	+⅛	15¼	⅜
3 10	Penns. 4½ Gold...		116	18
...	Phil & Read1stIn.		33	4
nil.	Wabash6p.c.Deb.	−¼	27½	8½
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.			
5 9	Anglo-American.		45	7
5 6	Brazil Submarine		12⅝	13
4 12	Direct U States..		9	½
4 0	Eastern		16½	⅞
4 1	Eastern Extensn.		17⅛	⅜
4 7	National Telephn		5⅛	⅜
6 0	Tel. Constrn.......		40	42
	MINING AND LAND.			
10 18	Aladdin Gold......	−1-16	¾	⅞
...	Bayley's Reward		9/9	10/3
...	Bechuanaland ...		2 1-16	3-16
66 0	Broken HillProp.		2	1-16
...	Buffelsdoorn		5⅞	6
...	Champ D'Or		4⅝	⅞
8 0	Champion Reef...		4 9-16	11-16
...	Char. S. Africa...	−⅛	4⅝	⅞
1 0	City & Suburban.		16¾	7¼
3 15	Cons.G.Flds.Def.	−1-16	9⅞	⅞
...	Crœsus, New ...		2¾	3
4 15	Crown Reef		10¼	½
5 16	De Beers	−⅛	20⅞	1⅛
7 15	Durban Rood'p't		7½	⅝
...	East Rand	−⅜	5¾	⅞
...	Exploring Co. ...		6¾	7
5 15	Ferreira		17	½
4 18	Geldenhuis.........		7¼	½
3 0	Glencairn		4⅛	⅜
5 5	Griqula W. Diam.		7⅜	⅝
4 7	Heriot		11¾	12
4 10	Jagersfontein......		10⅜	⅝
12 5	Jubilee		11¾	12¼
9 18	Jumper's Gold ...		5½	¾
11 7	Langlaagte		4¾	5
...	Londonderry		⅛	3-16
...	MayConsolidNew		3 1-16	3-16
7 18	Meyer & Charlton		7¼	8
...	Modderfontein	−1	15⅜	¾
...	Mozambique	+4/0	35/0	37/0
10 0	Mysore Gold		2 1-16	3-16
6 10	Nigel............		7⅛	⅜
...	Nourse............		6 1-16	3-16
7 0	Nundydroog		1 1-16	3-16
...	Oceana Land		3⅛	⅜
13 15	Ooregum Gold ...		3⅛	¼
6 0	Primrose, New...		7¼	½
...	Rand Mines		33	½
4 4	Rio Tinto	+½	15 13-16	16 1-16
5 15	Robinson..........		8¾	9
1 10	Simmer and Jack		14¾	15¼
5 8	S. A. Exploration		11¾	12¼
8 10	Sheba	−1-16	1 15-16	2 1-16
...	Wemmer		12½	13
...	Wentworth Ord..	−⅛	⅞	1
...	WestAust.Explor		2 1-16	3-16
...	W.Aust Goldfield		3 1-16	3-16
...	W.Aust.Concesn.		1 1-16	3-16
...	Zambesia Explor.		3¾	4
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
5 11	Aerated Bread ...		5⅝	⅞
3 12	Allsopps	+1½	140	1
4 3	Do. Pref.	+1	142½	3½
...	Barker(John&Co)		2⅝	⅞
6 3	Bell's Asbestos...	−⅛	9⅞	10⅛
5 2	Bryant and May		15½	16
3 9	Coats Ord.		22¾	3¼
3 10	Do. Pref.		16¾	17¼
nil.	Eastman's Ord ...		2⅝	⅞
12 0	Empire (15/- pd.)		2¾	3¼
12 0	Do. (10/- pd.)		1¾	2
3 10	Evans (D.H &Co)		2¼	½
5 13	Gordon Hotels ...		17¼	¾
3 19	Guinness & Co...		379	82
nil.	Ham'nd's Meat ...		1¾	2
4 12	Harrod's Stores		3½	¾
3 10	Hudson's Bay ...		13¼	¾
9 13	LondonTramwys		8½	9½
...	Maxim Nordenflt		2¼	⅜
10 10	Pears............		4½	5
5 3	P. & O. Steam D		191	4
nil.	Primitiva Nitrate		1⅝	⅞
...	Rail. Invest. Def.		17½	18½
6 13	Salt Union Sh'res		3⅝	⅞
nil.	San Donato.......		2¼	½
14 15	San Jorge		6	¼
20 0	San Pablo		2¾	¾
9 0	S.Afric.Gld.Trst.	−⅛	8⅜	⅝
2 18	Suez Canal		132	6
...	Trustees Exectrs.		½	1

Mine.	Price.	Mine.	Price.	Mine.	Price.	Mine.	Price.
Abercorn(ptpd)	1/3	George & May..	2⅛	Luipaard	26/6	Rothery Blk ...	1⅛
Achilles	4/9	George Goch ...	5⅛	Main Reef,New	1⅛	Salisbury.........	6¼
Afric.GoldCon.	2/6	Ginsberg	2⅜	Mamid Consols	½pm	Simmer's Gold.	10/3
Afrikander	2⅛	Gld. Est.ofAust..	1⅛	Mashon'd.G'flds.	⅛	South Orion ...	1⅛
Anglo Fr.Synd.	4¼xd	Golconda	1¼	Massi Kessi ...	10/0	Spitzkop	1⅛
Anglo-Fren.Ex.	4⅛	Golden Crown.	⅜pm	Mason & Barry	2½	Spes Bona	3⅛
Ang. Fh. new...	4⅛	Golden Feather	15/0	Metropolitan ...	5¼	Springdale	3/9
Ang. Fh. Mat'le	5	Golden Gate ...	1/6	Minerva...	2⅛	S.A.EstatesMg.	1/3
Aurora Gold ...	1⅞	Golden South...	1⅛	Montana	12/6	S.A.Gen.Devel.	7/9
Aurora W.Und. ...	5¼	Gold Fields Dp	1⅝	Mood Fortuna	1 1-32	Sthn. Jumpers	16/0
Austin	1⅛	GordonDiamo'd	8/6	Moz'mbique Kf.	7/9	Sherlaw	11/6
AustnBro.Hill	4/6	Graskop	8/3	Murchison	7/3	St. Augustine	13/6
Balaghat	4/0	Great Boulder	1⅛	Murchison Gift	4/0	S. Londonderry	7/9
Balfrs Eestr'ng	5/0	Gt. De Kaap ...	5/9	MysoreG'ldfl'ld	27/0	St.Johndel Rey	26/6
Balkis Land ...	6/3	Gt.Fingall Reef	2⅛	" Harnhalli	4/0	Stanhope	2
Banket	10/6	Guy Fawkes ...	12/0	" Reef	4/6	Star of the East	⅛ dis
Barrett	14/0	H'mptn Plains	2⅜	" West	21/0	Steyne	2⅛
Barberton G.F.	14/0	HamptonLands	5⅛	Wynaad,New	20/0	Sutherland......	13/6
Bayley'sExtend	⅜	Hauraki	10/0	NewAu.Estates	6¼	TamworthGold	½pm
Bayley's West..	⅜	Harquanala	4/0	New Chums ...	16/3	Tati Conces'ns	4 1-16
Bendigo	7/6	Hend'son's Tvl	5⅛	New Rand	1⅛	Tharsis	4¼
Big Blow	¼	Holcombe Val.	3/3	N.Queensld Ag	1⅛	Thistle Reef ...	6/0
BigGoldQuarry	2/9	HolcombVal.Pf.	3/4½	Nigel Deep......	3	Transvaal Gold	5⅛
BirthdayAmald.	5/9	Idaho............	5/0	Nigel Extension	11/6	Trenton	29-32
Block B	29/3	Jackson's........	1/9	NineReefs.Nw.	3/6	Und. Af. Land.	7/3
Brit. Bro. Hill.	7/0	Johan. Invest..	4½	OphirConcessns.	5/6	United R'poort	3⅛
Caledonian......	4/0	Jumper Exten.	11/6	Ooregum Pref.	4	Vanryn Estates	10⅜
Cape Copper...	1¾	Kaboonga	4/3	OrangeR.Estats	6/0	Victoria.........	3/3
Caratal	1/6	Kaffir (Limited)	1⅛	Orion, New......	3½	Victoria Pref....	3/1½
Charters Towers	4/3	Kangarilla	6/6	Paarl Central...	26/0	Violet	1 17-32
Chrt.TowersCon	4/0	KangarillaPref.	1⅛	Pardy's Mozam	3	VillageMainRt.	7¼
Clewer Estate..	1¾	Kapanga	25-32	Pardy's Range	11/6	Waratah	9/6
Copiapo	1⅞	Kempinkote ...	2/9	Pelaez Silver...	4/6	W. A. Finance.	½pm
De Lamar	26/0	Kleinfontein ...	6¼	Pigg's Peak......	1 1-16	W.A.Ex.Fndrs.	62½
Dickens Custer	3/0	Klerksdorp......	29/6	Pienaars	2	W.Aus. Invest.	1 1-16
Doornkop	16/0	Knight's	7⅛	Potchefstroom	1¾	Waihi	7⅛
East Leigh	2⅛	Lady Mary	1½	Princess	3¾	West Rand......	3½
East Orion	1	L'laagte Royal.	4 7-16	Randfontein ...	43/0	West Van Ryn	5⅞
Elmslie Pref. ...	14/0	Libiola	3⅛	Rand Rhodesia	2⅜	White Feather	2⅛
Empr'sCoolg'die	½	Lisbon - Berlyn	7/9	Keme d'Or	18/0	WilloughbyCon	1¼
Exploratn, New	1⅛pm	Lionsdale.........	12/6	Rhod.Mng.&Fi.	⅛pm	Wolhuter ...	8
F. Johnson	20/6	Louisd'Or,New	3/6	Rietfontein......	4⅛	Zapopan ...	10/3
Forbes Reefs ...	1⅛	Lower R'poort.	11/3				

THE SCOTCH GOLD DIGGINGS.

BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

In spite of the fact that the Sutherland County Council have thrown open the Kildonian goldfields, and have even advertised for experienced diggers, there has been no remarkable rush northwards to share in the spoil. Gold there is in the swift little streams which dash impetuously down from the Morven hills, cutting deep channels in the schist and gneiss, and fretting a path, in some cases, through the hard granite itself, on their way to the Helmsdale river—but hardly enough to repay the practical miner. The late Duke of Sutherland compelled all those who wished to seek for gold on his waste lands to pay monthly a one-pound licence, and the Crown stepped in to claim ten per cent. of the gold found. This was hardly encouraging mineralogical research, and no doubt the County Council have only acted with judicial fairness in removing these restrictions. Living near the spot I have often met with those who have tried for gold down the Kildonian, but never with one who has been even moderately successful. However, I must confess that all my friends were amateur miners or prospectors. Trout were always the first object of their excursions; if fish were not on the feed then it was amusing to try one's luck for gold in the rapid stream rushing at one's feet. Little apparatus is needed, a tin plate as deep as possible, or in default, a china soup plate, is all that is needful. Wade into the deepest part of the stream and search for the softest spots in the bed, where the drifting sand has lodged in a crevass. Four or five handfuls of this placed in the dish filled with water, and you have the rude but primitive apparatus of the first Australian miner. Wash it gently away until scarcely a spoonful of solid matter remains, and then you can look for colour. The unskilful washer will rarely get even the glint of gold to reward him for ten minutes' work, but those who have patience seldom fail to find some traces of the precious metal. Usually the gold is a fine impalpable dust, which almost refuses to settle. Sometimes, however, tiny nuggets are found, one of which I saw mounted as a scarf pin. Of course, there are legends of much larger finds, and a lady showed me a fine bracelet of pale gold which she told me had been made from a nugget found by her husband (Colonel Buckley) when spring fishing in the Helmsdale.

Those who may still wish to take advantage of the County Council's offer will meet with few difficulties. The diggings are scarcely twenty-four hours' journey from Euston or King's Cross. Judging from my own experience, the miner's chief grievance, lack of water, will not be felt sensibly in Sutherlandshire, where the inhabitants are pleased with two fine days a week. Think what a great saving it would be to many to choose native gold fields for their exertions! It costs a small fortune to get to Mashonaland, and, as every one (except the Parisian investor) knows, not a single Mashona mine has yet paid a penny in dividends. Besides, even if the two-ounce nugget found in the Kildonian be but a myth, there is warrant in history for the belief that gold exists in paying quantities in the north of Scotland. The number of prehistoric gold ornaments found in the country seem to point to the fact that in early times considerable quantities were found by the natives, to whom foreign trade was almost unknown. Then in 1153 we find a grant of David I. to the Abbey of Dumfermline of a tithe of all the gold found between Fife and Fothrif—the monks rarely asked for a useless privilege—and in 1424 the Scottish Parliament granted to the King in solemn session all the gold mines then being worked.

TELEPHONES.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the preparation of the evidence they propose to submit to the parliamentary committee which is now considering the future telephone service of the United Kingdom, the National Telephone Company is endeavouring to obtain testimonials from its subscribers, in favour of the working of their system.

As they are not likely to produce reports adverse to their monopoly, I write to suggest that any of your readers who may wish to place on record their own views as to its efficiency might do well (as the time is short) before next Friday to address "The Chairman of the Committee," directly by letter, at No. 15 Committee-room, House of Commons.—I beg to remain, Sir, yours obediently, AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

May 4.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—We are obliged to "An Old Telephone Subscriber" for drawing our attention to the action of the National Telephone Company. We should like to draw your attention to the fact that on March 23 we signed a contract for a telephone, and have to-day, after only six weeks, had an assurance from the manager that it is ready to be put in position. As a testimonial to the company's inability we hope this may be useful.—We are, yours truly, STONEHAM AND MESSENGER.

10, *Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C., May* 8.

ARGENTINE GOLD PREMIUM.—The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres has fallen 0.50 p.c., to 270.50 p.c.

MINING RESULTS FOR APRIL.—Langlaagte Royal, 2,195 ozs.

The report of the Universal Life Assurance Society for the year ended December 31 last, states that the income from premiums was £100,200, and 237 new policies were issued, assuring £159,580 at a total premium of £6,426. The claims amounted to £99,769. The assets now stand at £1,168,762, of which £1,040,879 forms the assurance fund. The gross surplus reserve is £203,961. One-fifth of this sum, subject to such deductions as the board recommend, is divisible during the year May 8, 1895, to May 13, 1896. The deductions amount to £29,961, leaving £36,000 as the profits of the past year, to be divided in the proportions of 75 per cent. to the policy-holders and 25 per cent. to the proprietors. The board recommend a dividend of £2 per share, less tax, in addition to 12s. per share, less tax, for interest guaranteed by the society's deed of settlement.

By the new ordinance which has now been definitely arranged for the goldfields of Rhodesia, the Chartered Company has the right of expropriating from any property all or any portion of the land at about thirty shillings an acre, with compensation for buildings and improvements. If this right should be abused the effects would be disastrous. On the whole, the ordinance, it is said, is regarded favourably. Prospecting licences will be granted giving rights to a block of ten reef claims, a tunnel claim, a coal location or alluvial claim. The size of the reef claim is to be 600 ft. in width, and of the alluvial claim from 150 ft. to 200 ft. square. Disputes will be settled by the Mining Commissioner, with the right of appeal to the High Court. The owner of a block has all the surface rights, and can follow reef dips, spurs, and angles indefinitely, vertical between lines of each end of the block, taking all timber and grazing necessary for his cattle free, farming being subservient to the mining industry. Water rights are granted by the Mining Commissioner to all holders of certificates of special registration *pro rata*, conditionally upon such rights being used, thus stopping speculation in water rights to the detriment of mining. The Chartered Company, says the *Times*, which gives these particulars, retain their full undivided half-share in everything except alluvial. On each block of reef claims, 30 ft. development is necessary for the first year, afterwards 60 ft. in each succeeding year.

TO-MORROW'S BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS.

Stock Exchange Pay Day.	
Argentine Land and Invt.	Winchester House, 12½
Chicago Packing, &c.	30, Moorgate-street, 12
Day Dawn P.C. Gold	Winchester House, 2
Iquique Silver (ex. gen.)	Winchester House, 12
Industrial and Gen. Trust.	Winchester House, 2
N. Brit. & Mercantile Ins.	Edinburgh, 12
Scottish Australian Invest.	Winchester House, 12
S. Afr. Estates & Mining.	Winchester House, 12
Budleigh Salterton Rlwy.	Budleigh Salterton, 2½
Steel, Coulson, and Co.	Glasgow, 12.30
Colonial Wool Sales	Thomas and Cook, H. Schwartze and Co.
Caledonian and Aust. Mort., &c., call £50,000	
French Asphalte, &c., divs. £100,000	

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

	Last Week.	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate.	Inc. or Dec.
North Western	£215,161	+£349	£3,564,607	−£127,204
Great Western	174,020	−2,150	2,719,610	−171,260
Great Northern	86,437	−331	1,431,736	−33,810
South Western	69,085	+2,199	1,051,564	−30,919
Caledonian	69,253	+603	858,766	−28,287
North British	67,150	−633	865,211	−32,379
Glasgow and South Western	26,133	+759	338,467	−4,039
Sheffield	45,975*	−331	665,770*	−30,865
Chatham	26,374	+1,875	427,012	−5,141
North London	8,690	−89	154,614	−7,671
Delhi, Umballa, Kalka	Rs 25,900	+1,400	502,900	−5,600
Seville Tramways	£1,512	+85	3,920	+35

* South Yorkshire Canal included last year, for week, £929; aggregate, £7,735.

The following are the latest rates of exchange quoted at the principal foreign centres on London:—

Paris, short ... 25.22	Athens, sight . 46.70	St.Ptrsbg,3mos.93.65	Bombay trans. 1/1 5-32
Do. cheques 25.23½	Brussels, chqs. 25.27½	Vienna, sight 12.23	Calcutta trans. 1/1 5-32
Berlin, 3 mos. 20.41	Cnstnple,3mos 111.50	B.Ayres,pp.dol.12.85d	Hong Kong trans 2/1¾
Do. 8 days 20.47	Frankfrt, short 20.46	Rio J'n'iro,90dys 9 1-16d	Do. 4 mo. 2/2
Do. sight ... 20.43	Hamburg, 3 mo 20.41	V'lp'raiso 90 dys. 16⅛d	Shanghai trans 3/0¼
Amstrdm,short 12.09½	Lisbon, sight . 41¾d	NewYork,60dys. 4.87½	Do. 4 mos. 3/0¾
Do. sight 12.10	Madrid, sight . 23.40	Do. trans. 4.88¾	Singapore 4 mos. 2/2
Antwerp,short 25.27½	Rome, sight .. 26.47	Yokohama,4 mos. 2/1⅞	Penang 4 mos 2/2

HAND-IN-HAND SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1696.

The OLDEST Insurance Office.

LARGE BONUSES.

DEATH DUTIES COVERED.

ANNUAL INCOME, £345,746.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, £2,545,989.

26, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—GRAND OPERA SEASON.—MONDAY, May 13, Verdi's OTELLO, Mdme. Albani, Signor Ravelli, Signor Tamagno, TUESDAY, May 14, MEFISTOFELE, Miss Marguerite Macintyre and Signorina Giulia Ravogli; Signor De Lucia and M. Plançon. WEDNESDAY, May 15, PROPHETE, Signor Tamagno, Mdlle. Lejeune and Giulia Ravogli. THURSDAY, May 16, FRA DIAVOLO, Sig. De Lucia, Mr. David Bispham, and Mdme. Marie Engle. FRIDAY, May 17, LOHENGRIN, Mdme. Albani and Mdlle. Olitzka; Mdl. Bertini, Plançon, Ghirardini, Pini-Corsi, and Arcona. SATURDAY, May 18, IL TROVATORE, Miss Marguerite Macintyre and Mdlle. Giulia Ravogli; Signori Pessina, Armondi, and Tamagno. Box-office open.

OLYMPIA. OLYMPIA

MONSTER ATTRACTIONS. OPEN ALL DAY, from 12 to 11 p.m.
OLYMPIA'S LOVELY GARDENS ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
BOLOSSY KIRALFY'S LATEST SUCCESS, "THE ORIENT," AT 2.30 AND 8.30.
2,000 PERFORMERS 100 ELEPHANTS, HORSES, CAMELS, ETC.
GRANDEST SHOW ON EARTH. ONE CONTINUAL ROUND OF ENJOYMENT.
THOUSANDS of ONE SHILLING Reserved SEATS. NO EXTRAS.
ALL SIDE SHOWS FREE. No Extra Charges. Tickets 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., and 5s.

NIAGARA HALL.

REAL ICE SKATING.
REDUCTION in PRICES of Admission, for summer months only.
9.30 a.m. to 1.0 p.m. ..... 3s.
2.0 to 6.30 p.m. ..... 3s.
7.30 to 11.30 p.m. ..... 2s.

ST. JAMES'S PARK STATION.

AFRICAN LOAN EXHIBITION.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—The African Loan Exhibition, embracing curios and articles of interest from all parts of the African Continent, will be OPENED in the Grand Nave of the Crystal Palace about the middle of May.

EAST AFRICAN (SOMALI) VILLAGE in the Grounds of the CRYSTAL PALACE. To be OPENED about the middle of MAY, under the direction of Herr CARL HAGENBECK. Great African native display by 66 natives of Somaliland, and 250 African animals. First time Somalis have visited England.

AFRICA IN LONDON.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—Twenty-four African Lions. Twenty Racing Dromedaries, Twenty-five Somali Racing Ponies, Twenty-five Ostriches, Eleven Elephants, and 200 Somali Sheep, Goats, Cheetahs or Hunting Panthers, Zebras, Leopards, Hyenas, Gazelles, Antelopes, Giant Pythons, Wild Dogs, Wild Monkeys, Monkeys, Baboons, &c. The East African (Somali) Village will open about the middle of May.

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ABERYSTWITH.—Soft Atlantic Breezes. Pure water from Plinlimmon; and excellent drainage. The late Sir Jas. Clarke, M.D., says:—"A fortnight at Aberystwith is equal to a month at most watering-places." The QUEEN'S and BELLE VUE HOTELS face the sea.—For tariffs, &c., apply to W. H. PALMER, Proprietor.

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TAKE NOTE: CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

HAVE NEVER FAILED.

THE NEW BUDGET.

UNIQUE ACADEMY NUMBER.

Edited by Mr. HARRY FURNISS.

The Issue of TO-DAY (Thursday), May 9th, is the most Helpful and Amusing Guide to the Royal Academy Exhibition.

CRITICISCI
By GEORGE MOORE.

CARICATURES
By HARRY FURNISS.

ORDER AT ONCE.

N.B.—Last week's number of THE NEW BUDGET was sold out in two days.

PUBLISHING OFFICE, 69, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.—The Editor of the PALL MALL GAZETTE *does not in any case hold himself responsible for the return of rejected contributions. He is, however, always glad to consider MSS. and sketches; and, where stamps are enclosed and the name and address are written on the manuscript, every effort will be made to return rejected contributions promptly. To ensure this it is absolutely necessary that the name and address of the contributor should be written on the manuscript itself. The sending of a proof is no guarantee of the acceptance of the article.*

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom at the rate of ninepence per week or 9s. 9d. per quarter; to the Continent and all Countries in the Postal Union, the cost is 1s. per week or 13s. per quarter.*

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LYCEUM.—TO-NIGHT, and for a limited number of nights, at 9 o'clock, A STORY OF WATERLOO, by Arthur Conan Doyle. Original Prologue, by Mr. Irving; after which DON QUIXOTE, by the late W. G. Wills. Don Quixote, Mr. Forester, Mr. Irving; after which DON QUIXOTE, by the late W. G. Wills. Don Quixote, Mr. Forester, Mr. Irving. Preceded at 8 by BYGONES, by A. W. Pinero. SOTHE.—SATURDAY NIGHT NEXT the theatre will be CLOSED. MATINEES during HARTLEY'S Company Only, SATURDAYS, May 11, 18, 25, and June 1; WEDNESDAYS, May 15, 22, and THURSDAY 30, at 2 o'clock. Mr. Irving, Miss Genevieve Ward, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. L. Hurst) open ten till five, and during the performance. Seats also booked by letter or telegram.—LYCEUM.

ST. JAMES'S.—Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER, Sole Lessee and Manager.—On SATURDAY NEXT, May 11th, will be presented THE TRIUMPH OF THE PHILISTINES, and How Mr. Jenkins preserved the Morals of Market Pewbury under very Trying Circumstances. An original Comedy, in three acts, by Henry Arthur Jones. Box Office (Mr. Arnold) open daily, ten till five. Seats may be booked by letter, telegram, or telephone.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—SUMMER SEASON, 1895. Commences on Saturday next, May 11th, at noon. Admission—ONE SHILLING.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—United Kingdom Section.—EXHIBITION of PHOTOGRAPHY: a full application to Arts, Sciences and Industries. The earliest and most recent examples on view. Most interesting processes will be daily shown in operation (opens on Saturday next, May 11th, at noon). EXHIBITION of RAILWAY APPLIANCES AND INVENTIONS (opens on June 1st). Machinery in motion and Working Models.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—Colonial and Indian Sections.—EXHIBITION of COMMERCIAL and ECONOMIC PRODUCTS from every dependency of the British Empire. EXHIBITION of Natural History Specimens, Sporting Trophies, Arms, Dresses, Curiosities, &c., from the collection of H.R.H. the Duc d'Orléans (opens on Saturday next, May 11th, at noon).

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—THE CELEBRATED STRAUSS ORCHESTRA from VIENNA, in its full strength, personally conducted by HERR STRAUSS, Director of Music to the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Court, will perform, ON SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 11th, in the Great Hall in the afternoon (fortnightly concert) at 4.30 p.m., and evening in the West Garden (public concert) at 8.15 p.m. Specially selected musical programmes will be performed, in the Garden Pavilion adjoining the Road Stand, for the evening performance, on application at the Ticket Office of the Institute, at 5s., 4s., and 3s. each; covered seats and standing room in West Balcony 1s. and 6d. Seats may be booked at once for the subsequent afternoon and evening performances, both at the Institute and at the principal Box Offices and Agents.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—The EXHIBITION GALLERIES, GARDENS, and PROMENADES will be artistically illuminated every evening. The performances of the Strauss Orchestra may be thoroughly heard from the promenade and seats in the verandahs and gardens. Accommodation for thousands of visitors. Admission every week day, except Wednesday, ONE SHILLING. The East and West Court Refreshment Rooms, and the Garden Buffets will be open daily from 12 noon.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—Open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, from 11 A.M. to 11 P.M., ONE SHILLING. Wednesdays are reserved to Fellows of the Institute and friends introduced by them with special tickets.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—Trains from all parts of London run every few minutes to and from South Kensington Station (and thence by District Co.'s Subway to the corner of Imperial Institute-road) and Gloucester-road Station. Omnibuses going westward and eastward constantly pass the Hyde Park and Knightsbridge Exhibition-road, and at intervals along the Imperial Institute-road. Cab fare from Charing Cross, 1s. 6d.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—Opens at 12 (noon) on Saturday next, May 11th, for the Summer Season, when the inaugural concert by the Strauss Orchestra at 4.30 p.m. in the Great Hall. The FIRST PUBLIC PERFORMANCE of the Orchestra will be in the West Garden at 8.15 p.m. Admission ONE SHILLING.

STRAUSS ORCHESTRA.—This famous Vienna Orchestra has been engaged for the coming season exclusively in the United Kingdom. The programmes of its concerts include overtures and selections from some thirty operas by the most famous composers and numerous compositions by the principal music writers of the world. They comprise in all a *repertoire* of over 1,000 high-class and favourite compositions.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, 1895.

SEASON TICKETS, 10s. 6d. each, which entitle the owner to participate in the FIRST ANNUAL PRIZE DRAWING of the EARL'S COURT ART UNION, Established by authority of the Board of Trade.

The EXHIBITION will OPEN END of MAY.

Season Tickets will be available every day the Exhibition is open, and entitle each holder to a chance in the drawing of valuable Prizes, costing from £20 to 10s. 6d. each.

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For Prospectuses and Season Tickets, apply to the Season Ticket Department, Exhibition-buildings, Earl's Court, S.W.

EIGHTH UNIVERSAL COOKERY and FOOD EXHIBITION, PORTMAN ROOMS, BAKER STREET. LAST DAY Tomorrow, (Friday) OPEN from 12 to 10 p.m. Admission, One Shilling. Programme includes 1 p.m., Army Cookery: Demonstrations by Army School of Cookery; 3 p.m., Winter Dishes by M. E. Pozard; 6 p.m., "A Little Dinner," by Mrs. Adolphe Richards. Cookery and Sculpture Competitions. Latest Novelties in Artistic Confectionery. Food Novelties and Appliances. Artizan and high class Cookery. Band of the Hon. Artillery Company. C. HERMAN SENN, Hon. Secretary.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"It is not often that the opportunity occurs of examining a collection of Eighteenth-Century furniture of the importance of that now on view at the showrooms of Messrs. Debenham and Freebody. . . . A special feature of the exhibition are some pieces of old SATINWOOD dated from about 1780 to 1810. . . . The exhibition is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs of old furniture."
ART JOURNAL *(Illustrated Article)*, May Number.

"Messrs. Debenham and Freebody have acquired a few gems of Chippendale and Sheraton, of Heppelwhite and Mahew and Ince."
BLACK AND WHITE *(Illustrated Notice)*, 13th April, 1895.

"In this particular exhibition special prominence is given to old SATINWOOD Furniture. . . . An important point is, of course, the decoration, and in regard to those which are embellished with paintings it is valuable to note that the decorations as well as the article itself are genuinely antique."
LADIES' PICTORIAL *(Illustrated Article)*, 6th April, 1895.

"Messrs. Debenham and Freebody have issued a charmingly illustrated catalogue of Antique Furniture, mainly of the last century. . . . The best pieces are, of course, of considerable value, but the prices throughout are very reasonable, and many rare bargains are to be had."—COURT JOURNAL, 20th March, 1895.

"A remarkable collection of late Eighteenth-Century Furniture. . . . The collection is well worth a visit, and the catalogue is really a valuable and permanent addition to the literature of art furniture."—ST. PAUL'S, *1st May*, 1895.

"A delightful exhibition of Antique Furniture."—HEARTH AND HOME, *13th April*, 1895.

"Messrs. Debenham and Freebody must have spared no pains in getting together the collection of SATINWOOD and Eighteenth-Century Furniture which they are now showing at Wigmore-street. . . . One Sheraton cabinet and secretaire, painted with heads, floral wreaths, and ribbons, struck me as a fine example of decorated furniture than any to be seen at the South Kensington Museum."—THE LADY *(Illustrated Article)*, 4th *April*, 1895.

"Messrs. Debenham and Freebody have just issued a little book as a guide to their splendid collection of antique furniture, which is well worth binding and keeping as a standard work of reference."—WOMAN, *May 1st*, 1895.

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(Three minutes' walk from Langham Hotel.)

ART GALLERIES.

"A CRUISE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN."—115 Water-Colour Drawings by Tristram Ellis. NOW ON VIEW at the JAPANESE GALLERY, 25, NEW BOND-STREET. Admission, including catalogue, One Shilling.

GRAFTON GALLERIES.—"FAIR CHILDREN." Patroness: H.R.H. Duchess of York. 10 to 6. Admission, 1s.; Wednesdays, 2s. 6d. HENRY BISHOP, Secretary.

NEW GALLERY, REGENT STREET.—EXHIBITION of WORKS by LIVING ARTISTS. NOW OPEN. 9.30 to 7. Admission 1s. C. C. LINDSAY, Sec.

ROYAL SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The SUMMER EXHIBITION is now open at 5a, Pall Mall East, from 10 till 6. Admission 1s. Catalogues 1s.

ON VIEW DAILY.—The celebrated picture of "The Triumph of Ariadne," painted by Professor Hans Makart, at Mr. MARTIN COLNAGHI'S MARLBOROUGH GALLERY, 55, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough House). Admission, with descriptive catalogue, One Shilling; from 10 till dusk.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

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New Designs in Oxford, Ceylon, Flannel, and Spun Silk PYJAMA SUITS, all specially made, 10s. to 33s. 6d. the suit.

VERE ST. AND OXFORD ST., W.

THE LATE PRESIDENT CARNOT.

PARIS, Thursday.—According to the *Gaulois* the government is in communication with the family of the late M. Carnot, in view of a public commemoration of the death of the former President of the Republic on the occasion of the first anniversary.—*Reuter.*

FOURTH EDITION.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE SETTLEMENT.

EXTENSION OF THE ARMISTICE.

YOKOHAMA, Thursday.—At the suggestion of China, Japan agrees to the prolongation of the armistice which should have expired to-day for a period of five days in order to provide for any delay which might occur in the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace. Mr. Ito Miyoji, private secretary of the Japanese Premier, arrived at Chefoo yesterday, where he was met by Lord Li, Li Hung Chang's son.—*Reuter.*

DELAYED RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.

TOKIO, Thursday.—An official telegram received here from Chefoo says that yesterday, upon the urgent request of the Chinese envoys, the representatives of Japan granted a prolongation of five days of the armistice. This was pleaded for by China on the ground that unavoidable difficulties had arisen in connection with the final instructions from Pekin for the ratification of the treaty of peace. The telegraph wires were then brought into active requisition, and later in the day all difficulties were removed, and the Chinese Envoys notified that they were ready to make an immediate exchange of signatures.—*Central News.*

A HITCH IN THE TREATY PROCEEDINGS.

SHANGHAI, Thursday.—A private telegram from Chefoo dated yesterday evening conflicts with the despatch received here yesterday reporting the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace, and states that the exchange has not been completed, a hitch having evidently occurred at the last moment.—*Reuter.*

THE RUSSIAN, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SQUADRONS IN THE PACIFIC.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday.—No reduction will be made in the strength of the Russian, French, and German squadrons stationed in the Pacific until the complete and final settlement of the Chino-Japanese question. On the contrary the three Powers are about to increase the number of their warships in the waters of the far East.—*Reuter.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA.

RAISING THE INDEMNITY.

NEW YORK, Thursday.—A despatch from Managua states that £15,000, the amount of the indemnity demanded by Great Britain, has been raised in that city by popular donations. Three German mercantile firms gave between them about £2,000. The money will be ready for payment in London in a few days. Popular feeling in Nicaragua continues very bitter against Great Britain.—*Reuter.*

THE RELIEF OF CHITRAL.

UMRA KHAN AT KABUL.

The Government of India has received information of the arrival of Umra Khan in Kabul, where he has been interned by order of the Ameer. He will be kept under strict surveillance. General Gatacre telegraphs that he is making good progress, as the snow has disappeared. The weather is finer, and the quality of the roads improves as he advances.

CONTINUATION OF THE ADVANCE.

General Stedman, commanding the line of communications, arrived at Dir yesterday, says the *Times* correspondent. Sir R. Low leaves to-day for the Lowarai Pass on his way to Chitral. General Gatacre is awaiting his full complement of supplies before proceeding to Chitral.

ARREST OF ALLEGED DYNAMITERS IN BERLIN.

THE EVIDENCE OF A WOMAN.

BERLIN, Thursday.—Two anarchists, named Krebs and Toebs, have been arrested here under the Explosives Act. At their preliminary examination yesterday a woman gave evidence to the effect that last year the man Toebs had, in conjunction with his fellow prisoner, planned an attempt on the life of a high personage. Both the accused, the witness declared, had manufactured explosives at Toebs' lodgings, and had buried two bottles filled with an explosive substance on the Friedrichshain. They had also made experiments in the open. On one occasion some articles of their clothing became singed by a premature explosion, and they consequently destroyed them to avoid suspicion. The prisoners both denied these charges declaring that the woman had merely made them from motives of revenge. The woman, however, firmly adhered to her statements. The police have searched the prisoners' lodgings, but failed to find anything incriminating. —*Reuter.*

THE MURDER OF A GERMAN IN MOROCCO.

AN INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT.

MARSEILLES, Thursday.—The mail steamer *La Meuse* arrived here yesterday from Morocco. She reports that the German Minister at the Moorish Court, who was instructed to demand satisfaction from the Moorish Government on account of the murder of a German subject between Saffi and Mazagan on April 10 last, has arrived at Saffi escorted by twelve soldiers. This small force was provided with two machine guns, as the Riff Arabs were reported to have devised a plan for capturing the Minister.—*Reuter.*

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN HUNGARY.

BUDAPEST, Thursday.—The *Pester Lloyd* gives the following account of some very serious disturbances that have occurred at Sigkszo, near Miskolsz:—On Saturday last, while service was being celebrated at the church of St. Stephen, a dispute arose among a section of the worshippers. After the service the quarrel was renewed outside the church, and becoming more and more violent every moment, finally ended in a free fight. Two policemen, who interfered, were attacked with stones and sticks. They drew their swords in self-defence and severely wounded several of their assailants. They then ran back to the police barracks, pursued by a large mob, who attempted to take the building by storm. Fire was opened upon them from the barracks, and the mob took to flight. The ringleaders were arrested.—*Reuter.*

THE SPANISH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

MADRID, Thursday.—The Chamber of Deputies has concluded the debate upon the Naval Estimates, and is now about to consider the Budget of the Ministry of the Interior. General Calleja, ex-Captain-General of Cuba, who has just returned to Spain, was received by Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Premier, yesterday, to whom he gave reassuring information regarding the situation in Cuba.—*Reuter.*

FATAL GASOLINE EXPLOSION IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday.—An alarming fire broke out at a tailor's shop in this city last night, the conflagration having been caused by an explosion of a gasoline stove. Six persons were so terribly burned that they succumbed to their injuries during the night.—*Central News.*

THE FRENCH POSSESSIONS ON THE NIGER.

PARIS, Thursday.—The representative of the *Figaro* who recently went to Timbuctoo states that the valley of the Upper Niger, which is in the possession of the French, will justify in the near future all the sacrifices now being made by the mother country, and will prove to be one of the finest of the possessions of France.—*Reuter.*

EXPECTED RESIGNATION OF THE GREEK CABINET.

ATHENS, Thursday.—It is expected that the Cabinet will tender their resignation to the King before the Chamber meets.—*Reuter.*

JABEZ BALFOUR AT BOW STREET.

PROSECUTION COMMENCED.

MR. C. MATHEWS'S OPENING SPEECH.

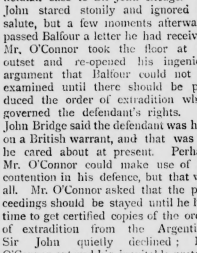
THE SCENE IN COURT.

Jabez Spencer Balfour, looking comfortably self-complacent, took his seat in the dock of the little Extradition Court at Bow-street this morning to hear the Treasury statement of the case against him. The Court, of course, was crowded to excess. Sir John Bridge took his seat soon after eleven o'clock, and saw to right and left of him a formidable array of legal talent. Mr. Charles Mathews and Mr. Horace Avory prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, and Sir A. K. Stephenson, the ex-Public Prosecutor, smiled approval on Sir John Bridge's left. Mr. Sims and Mr. Moore were also in attendance for the Treasury, to instruct counsel, and the Hon. Mr. Cuffe, Sir A. K. Stephenson's successor, completed the Whitehall phalanx. Mr. John O'Connor defended Balfour, and Mr. Woodfall held a watching brief on behalf of George Dibley, who already stands committed for trial. Mr. Hobbs, son of one of those who have been much associated with the prisoner, was in court. Inspector Froest, who has always been distinguished by his faculty of dressing himself up to the circumstances of his case, had divested himself of the South American rancher's sombrero in which he made such a picturesque and appropriate appearance on Monday, and appeared in court habited in the ordinary garb of European civilisation. A pretty young girl occupied a seat on the bench by the magistrate's side. Several of the Bankruptcy Court officials concerned in the liquidation of the Balfour group of companies were also in attendance.

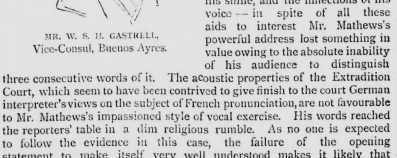
THE PRISONER.

Jabez Balfour came into the dock with a warm colour, and bowed with Chesterfieldian ease to Sir John Bridge. Sir John stared stonily and ignored the salute, but a few moments afterwards passed Balfour a letter he had received. Mr. O'Connor took the floor at the outset and re-opened his ingenious argument that Balfour could not be examined until there should be produced the order of extradition which governed the defendant's rights. Sir John Bridge said the defendant was here on a British warrant, and that was all he cared about at present. Perhaps Mr. O'Connor could make use of his contention in his defence, but that was all. Mr. O'Connor asked that the proceedings should be stayed until he had time to get certified copies of the order of extradition from the Argentine. Sir John quietly declined; Mr. O'Connor entered his inevitable protest, and Mr. Mathews rose to open the case. Balfour followed his every word, pencil and paper in hand. Mr. Mathews said the prisoner was charged with the fraudulent use of £20,000, the monies of the House and Land Investment Trust, and also with leaving the country with moneys upon him in contravention of the Bankruptcy Act. Buying the Whitehall Court estate on behalf of the company for £57,500, Balfour had charged the company £77,500, and had put the difference in his pocket. By minutes, drafts, and witnesses, he (counsel) believed he could put before the court abundant proof of this bit of compromising finance. Certainly Messrs. Hobbs and Co. were put forward as the nominal purchasers, but he believed the books of the House and Land Investment Company would prove convincingly that the real purchasers were this House and Land Company. Mr. Mathews had not got very far with his opening before it began to be perceived that whatever public interest attached to the case was rapidly evaporating. For, although the clever Old Bailey counsel was terribly in earnest, forcibly dramatic in the wavings of his arms and the turnings of his body, in the impressive shaking of his forefinger, in the deadliness of his smile, and the inflections of his voice—in spite of all these aids to interest Mr. Mathews's powerful address lost something in value owing to the absolute inability of his audience to distinguish three consecutive words of it. The acoustic properties of the Extradition Court, which seem to have been contrived to give finish to the court German interpreter's views on the subject of French pronunciation, are not favourable to Mr. Mathews's impassioned style of vocal exercise. His words reached the reporters' table in a dim religious rumble. As no one is expected to follow the evidence in this case, the failure of the opening statement to make itself very well understood makes it likely that the charge will be disposed of before most people have begun to understand it. With folded arms, with lowered head, and looking upward through his eyebrows, Mr. Mathews went on to talk of the destruction of certain documents which would have been cogent evidence of the fraud he alleged had been practised; but (turning and confronting Balfour in his best Adelphi manner) he declared that although the documents were not forthcoming, witnesses who knew all about these matters would appear before the court.

INSPECTOR FROEST.



MR. W. S. H. GASTRELL, Vice-Consul, Buenos Ayres.



S.S. "TARTAR PRINCE," SHOWING SHEEP AND CATTLE PENS.

Mr. Sydney Gandy and Miss Inglefield gave their annual concert and entertainment last evening at the Horns Assembly Rooms, Kennington. There was a great array of vocalists, instrumentalists, and other entertainers, and not the least appreciated part of the programme was the thought-transmitting of Mr. Gandy and Miss Inglefield.

SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

A PICTURESQUE PERSONALITY.

We regret to announce the death of Sir Robert Peel, which occurred this morning at 12, Stratton-street, Piccadilly. Sir Robert was suddenly seized last night with an attack of hemorrhage of the brain, and died without recovering consciousness.

The inheritor of a great name, and of much of his father's ability, he was born in 1822. After an education at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, he entered the diplomatic service. He rose to be Chargé d'Affaires at the British Legation in Switzerland, and retired in 1850. Sir Robert Peel was returned in that year for Tamworth, the seat which his father had filled, in the Liberal interest. He represented that constituency thirty years He was not long in obtaining office, and became a Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Palmerston's Ministry of 1855. He was appointed Irish Secretary in 1861, and, though a debater of the rollicking sort, he was not above attending to the drudgery of office. He was, besides, uniformly courteous to the Irish members, and altogether there have been many less competent Chief Secretaries than Sir Robert Peel. He never held office after 1865, and his politics became rather eclectic. A warm admirer of the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield, he made various speeches on the Eastern Question which were gall and wormwood to sentimental Radicalism. Defeated at Tamworth in 1880, he was returned by Huntingdon as a very independent Conservative in 1894, and by Blackpool in the following year, but lost his seat at the General Election of 1895. His ideas on Home Rule underwent a change, and he absented himself from the memorable division in which Mr. Gladstone's bill was thrown out. Sir Robert Peel stood at bye-elections for Inverness and Brighton as a Home Ruler, and with Mr. Gladstone's general approval, and in both cases he was unsuccessful. His career, it must be admitted, disappointed early expectations, notably those of Mr. Disraeli, who looked upon him as a politician of the highest promise. At one time he was an owner of race-horses, and they seldom won. He was a distinctly witty man, and there was a pleasing completeness about his personal appearance. He wore his hat at an angle of which he alone possessed the secret. Sir Robert Peel will be succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, Mr. Robert Peel, who was born in 1867, and educated at Harrow and Balliol.

THE CRIMES ACT REPEAL BILL.

YESTERDAY'S DIVISION.

The divisions on the second reading of the Bill for the Repeal of the Irish Crimes Act of 1887 yesterday were remarkable for the number of abstentions on the Ministerial side. No list of pairs has been published, but the Unionists are said all to have been accounted for, while of the supporters of the bill seventeen in the first division and twenty in the second division were absent unpaired. The following table shows, approximately, how the House was accounted for in the second division, which was on the question "That the bill be now read a second time":—

	L.	A.-P.	P.	C.	L.U.	Total.
For the bill	171	48	5	—	—	224
Against	—	—	—	184	29	213
Paired for	89	22	5	—	—	116
Paired against	—	—	—	84	21	105
Absent unpaired	17	2	1	—	—	20
Speaker	1	—	—	—	—	1
Vacant seats	1	—	—	2	2	5
	279	72	9	270	49	670

In the first division on the closure, Mr. Storey, as usual, abstained from voting. In the second division he voted with the Ministerialists; but four Liberals—Mr. Broad, Mr. C. E. Shaw, the Hon. Philip Stanhope, and Mr. Robert Wallace—were absent, although they all voted on the closure motion. Mr. Shaw afterwards explained that he was in the typewriters' room, with which there is no electrical communication from the House, and he did not hear the bell ring for the second division. The Opposition vote was the same in both divisions. The two Anti-Parnellites absent unpaired were Mr. Florence O'Driscoll, who is in Australia, and Mr. Gibney, who was kept away through domestic affliction. Mr. Harrington, the unpaired Parnellite, was detained in Dublin.

CABINET COUNCIL TO-DAY.

A Cabinet Council was held this morning at eleven o'clock at the Premier's official residence in Downing-street. Lord Kimberley came up from Norfolk to attend the meeting, at which all the members of the Cabinet were present with the exception of Lord Tweedmouth.

THE BEHRING SEA SEAL FISHERIES.

VICTORIA (BRITISH COLUMBIA), Thursday.—The sealer *Earle* has been wrecked and has become a total loss. The seal-hunters include one-third of the Songhee male population.—*Reuter.*

THE POLITICAL TESTAMENT OF THE POPE.

PARIS, Thursday.—The Rome correspondent of the *Figaro* states that a categorical denial is given by those in the immediate entourage of the Pope to the statement published abroad that Leo XIII. had communicated the contents of his political testament to the cardinals and the heads of the various religious orders. It is stated that his Holiness has never made any such communication, and that he has no intention of doing so.—*Reuter.*

LAUNCH OF A NEW BATTLESHIP.

PARTICULARS OF THE "RENOWN."

The unfortunate battleship *Renown*, which has been languishing on the stocks at Pembroke since February 1, 1893, and which was in theory commenced a year earlier, since she figured in Lord George Hamilton's supplementary programme, took the water yesterday afternoon. Generally speaking, she is a *Majestic* of diminished size, but she is in many points inferior to the larger class of ship. The only point in which she excels is in speed, as she is to steam eighteen instead of seventeen and a half knots. She is none too heavily armed or armoured The following are her particulars: Displacement, 12,350 tons; thick armour, 10 and 8 inches; thin armour, 6 in.; speed, 18 knots; heavy guns, four 30-ton; heavy quickfirers, ten 6-in.; light armament, eight 12-pounders, twelve 3-pounders, nine machine; armour deck, 3.2 in.; coal carried, 800 tons. Comparing the *Renown* with Japanese battleships, in almost every point the Japanese ships come out far ahead, and Providence alone would give us victory it the *Renown* had to meet one of them. There is only one real element of superiority which the *Renown* possesses, and this is that all her ten 6-inch quick-firers are behind armour in casemates, while six of the Japanese ships' guns are on the open deck, and protected only by shields. In coal supply, which is usually alleged to be one of the strongest points of our ships, the *Renown* is markedly inferior. The *Renown* carries the new Harveyed armour—on the water-line a belt of one stroke of 8-inch plating, with 6 in. above it. There are two barbettes protected by 10-inch plating placed fore and aft. They carry four 10-inch breech-loaders, which are protected by strong steel shields. It is to be hoped that these shields will be closed at the rear; on board both the *Centurion* and *Barfleur* they are open, which would expose both the gun-breeches and the gun-crews to fire if these ships happened to be engaged on both beams. As this type of shield is being fitted on all the nine *Majesties*, we may trust that the Admiralty have observed the danger, and will make provision against it. It is a most serious weakness. The cost of the *Renown* is £679,000 without guns.

AILING AND CONVALESCENT.

LADY FITZWILLIAM.—Condition practically unchanged.
LORD BRAYE.—Rapidly recovering.
SIR HENRY JAMES.—Much better.
SIR HENRY PONSONBY.—No change.

CONCLUDING SCENES AT WAI-HEI-WAI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Before concluding my remarks as to the Europeans who threw in their lot with China, I must mention another. Last, but in his way not less worthy of praise than those who had so long and vainly fought, I have to name Dr. Kirk. A middle-aged Scotch *medico*, professionally bound only to attend to the health of the Customs employees, he laboured indefatigably to alleviate the sufferings of the men wounded in the Yalu fight; and again, when Wai-Hei-Wai was threatened, and the native doctors and assistants in charge of the naval hospital had fled to Chefoo, on him fell the burden of looking after the shot, scalded, half-drowned, and half-frozen soldiers and sailors who were brought in to his extemporized Red Cross hospital at the rate of fifteen and twenty every day—he could give no exact figures, as all his books had been seized by the Japanese. And very anxious times he must have had with some of his patients—such, for instance, as the one who was pierced by a Hotchkiss shell, which brought up among the vertebræ and jammed there, and who had to be probed and carved for three days almost continuously, whenever he could stand chloroforming. And he recovered. With from 200 to 300 patients of that description, with only the assistance (and that only for a few days after the sinking of the *Tung-yuen*) of Commander Tyler, Dr. Kirk wrought as hard and manfully as any of his combatant colleagues. Unfortunately, neither he nor they seemed inclined to expatiate much on their personal experiences during that awful fortnight, but from references dropped here and there it was evident that between sleeplessness and want of food—or rather time to eat it—they suffered severely. The Chinese were even worse off. One hundred and seventy men are known to have gone down in the *Tung-yuen* when she turned turtle, ten minutes after she was torpedoed, on the morning of the 7th February, and for three days a dozen or more were heard hammering and

SHRIEKING INSIDE THE FLOATING COFFIN.

Near as she was to the island, it took some time to cut through her hull, owing to the rough weather, and when the task was ended nothing but dead bodies were found. Ten more lost their lives in the *Ching-yuen*, fifty or thereabouts in the various forts, and—as it was vaguely stated—a hundred at least were shot down by Ting's orders. For the four thousand or more who remained there was hardly anything but rice, and very inferior rice at that, though there was plenty of it. But rice—at any rate, Chinese rice—is poor stuff to fight on, unless mitigated with (or by) something a little more tasty, and Ting's troops evidently found it so. They had no ropes round their necks, like the foreigners; also they had no back door to retreat through, and therefore they lost what little heart they ever had. At first, knowing the superiority, as regards range, of their guns over those on the Japanese ships, they jested at scars, and talked only of the 20,000 taels reward they would get for every cruiser they sunk; but when their own forts on the mainland were used against them, through General Liu's idiotic jealousy, and the situation was obviously one of checkmate, their tone became less triumphant. They were always hearing unpleasant news, for one thing. Before the Japanese arrive, very near Wai-Hei-Wai, for instance, the governor of Shantung (Li) sent word that 20,000 troops were being sent from Tung-chia-fu, west of Chefoo, to help. The Japanese got nearer and nearer, taking fort after fort under their very noses, and still the reinforcements did not arrive. Ting was praying for them fully as fervently as Wellington ever did for Blucher; he wanted to retake the forts at any price, even if he only held them long enough to destroy the guns; but he prayed in vain. The 20,000 troops existed only in Li's imagination, probably; or perhaps he had done like

THE SUICIDED GENERAL LIU, WHO PETITIONED PEKING,

some time in January, for leave to raise three more regiments, and did so—out of his existing force. The truth about the promised succour came to Liu-kou in a curious way. After the Japanese were policing each entrance a junk sailed up and started selling fish, and vegetables, and the like. After trading among Ito's ships for a couple of days to disarm suspicion, it ran into the harbour, and the boatmen reported that the Fu-tai Li, was a fraud. For a wonder the messengers were not decapitated—they usually are in China. I have not included Howie in my tale of the foreign fighting men from Liu-kou. One reason is that he was inaccessible at Chefoo, being immured in the naval prison at Kure, near here, pending sentence; and another, that his late colleagues declined to talk about him, and did so in a way that indicated whole-souled contempt for that individual. Even the vernacular papers in Japan refer to him in that spirit—suggesting, for example, that he should only be punished by exhibition in a booth, or being compelled to lecture on "How I arranged to blow up the Japanese fleet—and didn't." The mysterious and diabolical invention he and Wild (or Brown and Cameron, according to taste) claimed to possess seems to have consisted mainly of naphtha and something else of the same sort. It was to be used in a torpedo and shroud the Japanese ships in flame. It does not seem to have been even tried.

LAST WORDS ON THE FALL OF WAI-HEI-WAI.

Wai-Hei-Wai's fall is now almost as stale as that of Carthage. But Flaubert described the latter only a decade or so ago; surely I may say a word about the more recent, and perhaps, ultimately, hardly less fateful event. On the land side the Japanese seem to have won easily, even with men who had never fired ball before. They marched fast and far, considering the weather. At any rate, they did it at a season when the English authorities warned the commander of the forces despatched against Peking, thirty-five years ago, that military operations in North China were utterly impossible. And their military train and medical service were far nearer perfection, judging from the praise I have accorded by European experts, than anything ever put in the field, under far less difficulties—say, in our campaign in Egypt, in the eighties, for example. Nothing went amiss, and nothing was wanting; there were no stacks of supplies in one locality and starving men in another. Everything went by clockwork. It didn't always seem so, but the apparent delays were allowed for in the programme. From the naval point of view I am less competent to speak, but if Admiral Ito was less dashing than, say, Admiral Humann, when the latter sent two gunboats up to Bangkok in the dark, practically, and after running the gauntlet of seven ships, besides forts and torpedoes, it seemed to me—speaking as a spectator of both bombardments—that Ito was the wiser. He took no risks as regarded his ships, as distinguished from torpedo-boats. He knew that he had the lighter ordnance and the thinner armour; but he also held the key of the position, and he slowly sapped the enemy's strength. They could not have held out much longer, with their bogus stores, decreasing ammunition, shattered booms, lost mosquito-squadron, shattered ships—and Schucli. I have sneered at Ting as a poltroon: I apologetically retract it, and admit that he acted bravely, according to his lights. I have questioned Ito's policy: again, I confess, that he adopted the best course. I have heard of Port Arthur, and I can assert that nothing of the sort occurred in Shantung—that, on the contrary, the Japanese treated their prisoners with extraordinary humanity, despite the mutilation of their own people. Under these circumstances, although disavowing the bias, either for or against the Japanese, which is apparent in the narratives of the American correspondents, past or present, I have only unstinted praise for the conquerors of Wai-Hei-Wai, and that section of the defeated party to whom I have referred more or less in detail in the course of this article.

THIS MORNING'S WEATHER REPORT.

AT 9 A.M.—Bournemouth, N., fine; Ilfracombe, W., fine; Portsmouth, N.E., fine; Plymouth, N.W., fine; Southampton, N., fine; Weymouth, E., fine; Brighton, N.E., lovely morning, sea smooth. 59; Eastbourne, E., warm sunshine, sea calm, 62; Hastings, N.E., lovely morning, sea calm, 60; Worthing, E., fine, some clouds, sea calm, 57; Cromer, fine, S.E.; Lowestoft, E., light breeze, blue sky; Ipswich, Colchester, Harwich, Southend, and Newmarket, fine; Queenborough, S., bright; Herne Bay, S., bright; Ramsgate, E., fine; Dover, N., sea smooth, fine, probable passage good; Folkestone, fine and warm, E., sea smooth.

BORD'S PIANOS.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month), on the THREE YEARS SYSTEM. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 2 Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S ESCAPADE.

AN EXPLANATION OF HIS GRIEVANCES.

Referring to the extraordinary incident which took place in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, our Lobby correspondent writes that O'Donovan Rossa, whose name as it appeared on the card he sent into the House is "Jerrie O'Donovan," was followed out of the House by several Irish members, including Mr. Condon, Mr. Kilbride, Mr. M'Cartan, and Mr. W. Redmond, who asked him about his grievances. He declared to them that he wanted simply to clear himself of an imputation contained in a letter written by Mr. Labouchere to a New York correspondent named Sinclair, which was as follows:—"Dear Sir,—Yes; I asserted that O'Donovan Rossa has received money from the English Government, and I repeat the assertion. I hardly suppose that he himself will deny it.—Yours faithfully, H. LABOUCHERE." Rossa expressed himself satisfied with the publicity he obtained for what he intended to be a denial of the charge and a challenge to Mr. Labouchere to prove his allegation. Mr. Labouchere was subsequently interviewed on the subject, and he declared that, although the matter had almost passed out of his memory, some such incident did occur as the letter implies. It arose out of the fact that a notorious informer, "Red Jim" Macdermott, who received money from the British Government, subscribed to a fund which Rossa started in New York, and Mr. Labouchere condemned Rossa for taking money from such a source. He simply regarded Rossa as a needy adventurer.

POLKAS AND POLITICS AT THE N.L.C.

LORD ROSEBERY AT A RADICAL REVELRY.

The National Liberal Club was thronged with a brilliant gathering last evening of the flower of the Ministerial party, drawn together by the invitation of the members of the club to a reception and dance. The handsome club house was further embellished with some charming decorations suitable to such a function, in which the electric light played a conspicuous part, some of the devices of illumination being exceedingly effective. All the Ministers, except the Earl of Kimberley, were present during some part of the evening, and the lighter pleasures of dancing and conversation were varied by Ministerial speeches. These, as became so festive an occasion, were more cheerful than usual. Lord Rosebery, whom every one was pleased to see in restored health, braved the crowd successfully, although it was a little strain upon him to speak, as was shown by the fact that he stopped abruptly in the middle of his address, and for a moment lost the thread of it. He encouraged his supporters by reasoning that if the Government had difficulties, their opponents had their difficulties also; and that in the session up to now the Opposition had had the worst of it. He found opportunity to praise Mr. Asquith, Mr. Fowler, Sir Edward Grey, and lastly, "among all, and above all, and with all, the indefatigable and brilliant leader of the House of Commons." He admitted that the Government had not done much to realize the Newcastle Programme, but he pointed out that the House of Commons and the Government were not the cause of the failure. He was not there, he said, to raise the question of the House of Lords, but he implored those round him not to forget that permanent and abiding obstacle to the Liberal party. Sir William Harcourt, who spoke earlier in the evening, made some humorous gibes at the Unionist party on the subject of the Unionist alliance; and he defended the practice of the Government of playing off one reform against another. He also defended the principle of party government, although he regretted that the House of Commons was split up into so many parties; and he indignantly repudiated the suggestion that he or his colleagues were clinging to office for the sake of office. When they found the party and the party majority no longer supported them, they would not cling to office at all. Some other speeches were made, and then the guests turned to their dancing, which continued until the dawn.

THE NEW USES OF MOROCCO.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

Captain Rolleston, in his article in the new number of the *Twentieth Century* on "The Garden of North Africa," has performed a double service. He has not only pointed out in a very able and painstaking manner the fact that Morocco lends itself to the enterprises of British commerce, but he has revealed to the British tourist a veritable land of promise. Captain Rolleston has fitted himself for the task he has undertaken by a long sojourn in the country, and his information, carefully collected and admirably presented, should prove most valuable. The Moorish empire, which once attained a considerable degree of eminence, has lapsed into a phase of comparative decrepitude from which by no internal national effort it can ever hope to rise, and an intelligent, prosperous people has dwindled down to a remnant consisting of some five or six millions, unpressed and discontented under a wretched and effete Government. "It has now been recognized that the country possesses enormous mineral resources, that it has one of the healthiest and most agreeable climates in the world, and a soil of unusual fertility. Among the mountain ranges and hill districts there is scenery unequalled in grandeur and natural beauty, while the land, though yet hardly known, is replete with interest for the man of science, the explorer, the sportsman, the antiquary, and the artist. The rapidity and ease of steam communication have brought the shores of Western Barbary within five days' journey from England, within three hours from Gibraltar. Several nations have begun to view Morocco as a possible valuable appendage and

A SOURCE OF FUTURE COLONIAL OPULENCE,

thus raising up in the horizon of politics a new and distinct Moorish question. Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the empire, one thing is pretty certain, its present condition cannot be maintained much longer; the territory is too near civilization, and its inevitable destiny points to its being opened up by the energy of Europe. The search after sunshine, also coupled with the present feverish race for wealth, will doubtless impel many to find a temporary home, or a field for future exertions, in the land of the Moor. Morocco is a fruitful and flowery land; it is also teeming with mineral wealth and rich in its agricultural products. The state of decadence into which the country has fallen is simply due to the nature of the administration, which does not fulfil a single function, duty, or responsibility of a Government, and its system may shortly be expressed in two words—oppression and extortion. The territory claimed by the Moorish ruler is somewhat larger than France, but over wide districts his authority is merely nominal, and this remark applies chiefly to certain mountain ranges and other inaccessible portions of the country, the inhabitants of which, while they speak of the Shereefian monarch as Seedna (our lord), decline to pay him any taxes or to be governed by officials of his appointing." One of these remote districts is the Reef country, which, until a few years ago, was one of the few remaining portions of the habitable globe, relative to which no knowledge whatever existed of their having been explored by civilized man.

TO-MORROW'S MAILS AND SHIP LETTERS.

MAILS TO BE DESPATCHED.—Morning: to United States, &c., via Southampton; to West Coast of Africa, via Liverpool, and to Mauritius, via France (parcel mails). Evening: to Egypt, Cyprus, Beyrout, India, Zanzibar, &c., via Brindisi; to Ceylon, Victoria, South and West Australia, Tasmania, New South Wales, Fiji, Queensland, New Zealand, &c., via Naples, to Mauritius, via Ceylon; to Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan by French packet; to Zanzibar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, &c., by French packet; to Grand Canary and West Coast of Africa via Liverpool; to Bermudas, Bahamas, and Belize (parcel mails).

MAILS DUE.—From South-West Coast of Africa via Liverpool.

PRIVATE SHIP LETTERS.—The *Chusen* from London for Gibraltar; the *Rome* from London for Malta; the *Hanza*, *Sultan*, *Flamingo*, or *Sprite* from Hull for Hamburg; the *Angelo* or *Montebello*, from Hull for Christiania and Christiansand; the *Prospero* or *Otto* from South Shields (4.0 P.M.) for Arendal and Christiania; the —— from Southampton for Havre.

Pall Mall Gazette Office,

18, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.

The Queen is to move the Court to Balmoral on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and she will remain in Scotland until the third week in June.

The Queen, it is now understood, will not hold any further Drawing Rooms this season. Her Majesty has held three in person, and her health, though excellent, cannot be expected to stand the strain of travelling up and down from Windsor week after week, with the pressure of State affairs thrown in. Therefore it has now been arranged that the Princess of Wales shall hold next Wednesday's Drawing Room, and also the last Drawing Room on the 22nd inst. The knowledge of this was by some means communicated to the chief members of the Court early in last week, and accounts for the very large attendance yesterday outside the two hundred débutantes.

The Queen gave a grand dinner party last evening at Buckingham Palace, in honour of the Queen-Regent of Holland. Among the many members of the Royal Family present were the Duke and Duchess of Coburg. The dinner was in semi-state.

The young Queen of Holland was, with the Queen-Regent, privately allowed to view the arrival of the Royal Family at the Drawing Room and the Royal procession to the Throne Room. The young Sovereign also saw, unobserved, the scene of presentation. The young Queen and her mother drove to Hampton Court in the late afternoon. Before the Drawing Room they paid a visit to the House of Commons.

The Queen has commanded that the departure of the Queen-Regent and Queen of Holland this evening shall be recognized by Royal honours. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards is to be mounted at Victoria Station at 6.30, with band, and a detachment of Life Guards will escort the state carriage conveying the two Queens to the station from Albemarle-street. Sir John McNeill, V.C., will accompany them to Queenborough, and the Prince of Wales will see them off from Victoria on behalf of the Queen.

The Hereditary Prince of Coburg and Princess Alexandra of Coburg were yesterday for the first time presented at Court. They attended the Drawing Room, and were in the Queen's procession, Prince Alfred wearing a German uniform.

The Duke and Duchess of York are to leave St. James's Palace to-morrow morning for Sheffield, where they will arrive at 5.30, and they are to be received at the Victoria Station by the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Scarbrough, the Mayor and Mayoress, and other local notables. The Duke and Duchess, who are to be the guests of the Duke of Norfolk at The Farm, will take part in several public functions on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday.

Princess Louise, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, will visit Southend on Tuesday next for the purpose of opening a fancy fair in the pier pavilion and laying a memorial stone for the new holiday home for cripple children in connection with the Ragged School Union.

We understand that the arrangements of the Marchioness of Salisbury for the season are practically unaltered. Her ladyship returned to England last evening from Beaulieu, and remains in Arlington-street until the end of May.

We deeply regret to learn that the Countess of Pembroke is severely ill at Nauheim, where she is completely prostrated by exhaustion consequent upon the devoted care with which she attended her husband in his fatal illness. The statement we published yesterday that her ladyship had returned to Carlton House Terrace was erroneous.

The party formed at Kilkenny Castle for the races and ball has broken up, and Lord and Lady Ormonde and the Ladies Constance and Beatrice Butler have left for London.

The Earl and Countess of Huntingdon have arrived in town for the season, and are staying at Sir Samuel Wilson's house in Grosvenor-square, which has been lent to them during his absence in Australia.

The Earl of Dunmore is to leave Southampton for Cape Town on Saturday in the Union steamer *Mexican*.

Sir Hercules Robinson and staff leave Waterloo on Saturday for the Cape, via Southampton.

Mr. and Lady Emily Van de Weyer have arrived at 21, Arlington-street from New Lodge, their place near Windsor.

Owing to the departure of the Court for Balmoral on the 21st, Nasrulla Khan will not make his State visit to her Majesty until the return of the Court to Windsor in June. It was originally intended that the Ameer's son should go to Windsor next week, but an alteration in the travelling arrangements, whereby Nasrulla will come by sea instead of overland from Brindisi, has altered all that. The Queen placed her own courier at the service of Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Political A.D.C. of the India Office, to carry out all the travelling arrangements of the distinguished visitor.

The Prime Minister has presented the Rev. Francis Marriner to the rectory of St. Ive, Cornwall, which has become vacant by the death of Archdeacon Hobhouse, who received the living from Sir Robert Peel in 1843. Mr. Marriner has been curate of St. Ive for the last seven years, and his appointment has given much satisfaction in the parish.

The Bishop of Winchester is to be the Select Preacher on Sunday next at Cambridge, and on the 19th the University pulpit will be filled by the Archbishop of York.

The late Sir John Adam Hay, whose funeral takes place to-day at Kingsmeadow, Peebleshire, was the head of a very old Border family, whose baronetcy dates from 1635. He was born in 1854, and succeeded his father in the title and in the estates of Kingsmeadow and Haystoune in 1885. Before that he was a lieutenant in the Scots Guards.

Rear Admiral Harry H. Rawson, C.B., who has been selected for the command of the Cape Squadron, was born in 1843, and entered the navy in 1857, after being educated at Marlborough. He served in the China War of 1858-61, when he was severely wounded. He reported on the capabilities of defence of the Suez Canal in 1878, and in the same year hoisted the British flag at Nicosia, Cyprus. In 1882 he was principal transport officer in Egypt. He was formerly an A.D.C. to her Majesty, and is Nautical Assessor to the House of Lords.

The University of Oxford proposes to confer the honorary degree of M.A. on his honour Judge T. W. Snagge, of the Oxford County Court circuit. Judge Snagge was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1864, and appointed a county court judge in 1883.

Sir James Kitson's dinner to the Yorkshire Members is to take place on the 15th inst., at the Reform Club, and Lord Rosebery has accepted an invitation to be present.

The Duke of Teck visited Messrs. Weedon's Gallery, Old Bond-street, yesterday, and inspected Mr. Thaddeus' picture "Christ before Caiaphas."

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, and the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, will attend the annual festival of the Warehousemen, Clerks, and Drapers' Schools to-day at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Metropole, when Mr. John Barker, J.P., will preside.

On Tuesday next, at the Royal Institution, Professor E. Ray Lankester, F.R.S., will deliver the first of a course of four lectures on "Thirty Years' Progress in Biological Science;" on Thursday, May 23, Dr. William Huggins will begin a course of three lectures on "The Instruments and Methods of Spectroscopic Astronomy" (the Tyndall lectures); and on Saturday, May 18, Mr. Seymour Lucas, A.R.A., will begin a course of two lectures on "Picture-making." On Saturday, June 1, Professor Edward Dowden will deliver the first of two lectures on "Elizabethan Literature."

The Rev. J. Stephen Barrass will deliver the third lecture of the series on "The History of the Church" at St. Lawrence Jewry to-night at eight o'clock.

Another of the National Health Society's ladies, Miss Jessie Gray, has obtained the new Sanitary Inspectorship open to women under the Islington Vestry.

TO READERS ABSENT FROM TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENTS

Readers temporarily absent from town, and country residents, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS abroad.

SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.

AUSTRALIA ON ENGLAND.

Now that our readers have had time to digest George Giffen's article on his conquerors, we propose to add a few lines of comment on it. It is always good to see ourselves as others see us, and through glasses of a different tint. The English glass as applied to Mr. Stoddart's play and their doings has certainly been of a pleasant, rosy hue; men and their doings has certainly been of a pleasant, rosy hue; it was the colour of the victor, and we do not think that Giffen's interesting paper has done much to dull it. He has written, naturally, from the Australian point of view, and with a delicious unconsciousness that we are tempted to regret as he dismisses his own great deeds with the solitary words "and myself," appended to the list of great Australian names. He might have said a little more without, under the circumstances, committing a breach of the aphorism about dumbness and men's own merits.

Giffen ranks the best Australian team above Mr. Stoddart's Eleven. Well, he was there to see, and perhaps is right, but his efforts to prove his statement are not convincing to our own intellect. At the end of four test matches honours were admittedly easy, except that the Australians had won three tosses out of four, and had won a match by losing the toss. In the deciding match they again won, and consequently lasted first on every occasion. Giffen omits to notice this fact, though he does not ignore the "blinding dust storm, which handicapped our leading batsmen." What about the bowlers who bowled against it, and fieldsmen with eyes full of grit and brickdust? Of "the light Scotch mist" we can say nothing; only those present could judge of its effect on the wicket, but such Australian accounts as we have read, and the full reports o the *Sportsman* do not, to our recollection, dwell upon it as an all important factor. We are patriotically tempted to hope that the winning of the rubber match makes out our side the better, though we should be sorry to lay 3 to 2 before the game began.

"The results of the matches against the three leading colonies were such as to suggest that an eleven chosen from either of them would be able to more than hold its own against the Englishmen." This statement makes any individual colony about as good as United Australia! We looked in vain for a place for a missing "not," but neither would it fit in. Again the figures work out as three wins to two in our favour, but this time we should be tempted to lay the long odds. Giffen, backed by South Australia, won the first match that we lost. We will not say that he might not do it again; still ——. Victoria beat us handsomely—the day after a sea voyage, and without our captain, who is a very demon on the Melbourne enclosure. Surely, the great G. G. has "lost his length" for once.

One thing we hope, and that is that the proposed visit of Australians in 1896 will come off, and that the new men of whom we have heard so much will be able to visit us, and we also notice with approval Giffen's remarks as to the frequency of English visits. In 1887 there were actually two teams in Australia simultaneously; such a thing must now be impossible. Let the bird be rare, and the bird will be precious, but when matches take a week to play, and when another week, more or less, is occupied in travelling, the difficulties of getting "leave" are very formidable; and as it is for the interest as well as pleasure, of both parties that only the strongest side should be sent, it is clear that a good interval between visits must in future be a *sine qua non*.

CAPERCAILZIE STALKING.—THE BLINDNESS OF LOVE.

It may seem strange to the sporting instincts of many that the capercailzie is shot in Austria during the months of April and May at a time when we should probably consider him inviolable, namely, the breeding season, and the very idea would elicit from many the remark, "How unsportsmanlike!" In Austria, however, it has been found that the only way of preserving these beautiful birds in any particular locality is to keep their numbers down, and this is alone possible in spring, when the cock betrays his whereabouts by the peculiar noise known in German as "Balzen," which he makes for a short time at daybreak. Although hundreds of capercailzie are killed annually at this season, their numbers do not diminish, and the only effect of shooting down the old fighting cocks has been to improve the breed and allow the young male birds to reign where the old ones formerly held undisputed sway. In fact the shortage of capercailzie in spring as done in Austria what driving has done for grouse in England and Scotland. The months of April and May are, moreover, the only ones in the whole year when these birds can be approached at all. No driving in the vast forests of Bohemia and Styria is possible, owing to the height and density of the trees, and one may wait for miles during ten months of the year and never so much as set eyes on capercailzie, whereas in April they may be approached by scores, while in the blindness of love they sing, heedless of all danger and deaf to all noise, giving vent to their feelings in no low notes, from the top of some lofty pine. A keen sportsman in Austria—and they are not a few—would forego all his shooting for the sake of one week's capercailzie stalking on good ground, and now that I have tried it too I can partially understand its attraction. The difficulties of getting within shot of a cock (the hen is, of course, sacred) are often great, the labour prodigious, and the actual moment when shooting is possible is the shortest imaginable, half an hour in the twenty-four hours is about all that one can reckon on, and that too in uncertain light. The Austrian "Auerhahn" is withal the wariest of birds, but as the verse has it:—

So scheu und der Auerhahn sonst immer ist,
Es gibt eine Zeit wo er alles vergisst,
Das ist seine Balz; wenn die Liebe ihn plagt,
In der wird er deshalb mit Vorsicht gejagt.

It is only his music that betrays him, and turns but too often the love song into his death song. Capercailzie are most numerous in the forests of Bohemia, where that country borders with Saxony; there the properties are large, and but little disturbed, and the landowners maintain staffs of keepers for the sole purpose of ascertaining the whereabouts of the cocks, rarely mi-sing their two or three weeks' stalking in the spring. On our arrival at the little chalet-like shooting lodge, we were told that in the large area to be shot over there were sixty cocks already "balzing" and the four Austrians and myself left that we had our work cut out for us. For days before the keepers had been out every morning marking the spots in the forest where each cock came regularly to "balz" to his harem, and, this spot once ascertained, one can be certain that night after night the particular cock will return, often to the identical tree, and even branch, and roost till the approach of morning warns him that his "Balzzeit" is at hand. It was 5 P.M. when we set out from the shooting-lodge, each having a separate beat in the forest. The particular destination entailed a three-hour drive and by the time I reached the peasants' hut, where part of the night was to be spent, it was pitch dark. At midnight the one "jäger" who accompanied me on my "stalk" lit his lantern, and we commenced a long and tedious climb through the darkness, our "Blatzplatz" being an open space high up on the mountain side, where for many nights in succession an old cock capercailzie had been singing loudly. The night was still, cold and frosty enveloped the forest, and we stumbled wearily in the fitful gleam of the lantern, as we made our way over rocks and broken ground towards the indicated spot. It might have been 2.30 A.M. when the jäger deemed it expedient to put out the light, and from this point progress was slow. I loaded my rifle, and followed closely in the footsteps of my companion, who now walked with the utmost care, as in the far distance his trained ear had caught the sound of the first notes of the "balzing" capercailzie. I soon heard it, too—a kind of "cluck," repeated twice, and not unlike the noise made by a bird pecking at a hollow tree. We remained motionless until the "clucking" culminated in a much louder than the rest, and it was immediately by a gurgling noise lasting a few seconds. This culminating note is known as the "Hauptschlag," and it is the critical moment when the bird is deaf to all sound and heedless of all things around him. My companion and I faced forward a few steps, coming to a dead stop before this conclusion of the "gurgling" noise, and there we remained motionless and holding our breath, till the "cluck, cluck" of the new verse in the bird's song told us that he was still ignorant of our presence. Again came the "Hauptschlag," followed by the "gurgling" noise, and we were enabled to gain a few more steps. Although the capercailzie himself was still invisible, we could just distinguish the outlines of the Scotch fir in the centre of an open space from which the "balzing" evidently came. The first streaks of dawn brought the bird himself into view, and he loomed large against the sky with outstretched wings and craning neck. The utmost care had now to be taken, for the crackling of a branch under foot, a cough, or the slightest movement of the body, except during the interval of the "gurgling," would have spoilt our chances and sent our quarry many a mile away, to return no more that day. It cost me a pang when the jäger touched my arm, and I fired at about thirty yards distance at the cock, still unconscious of our presence, and whose "balzing" was beginning to grow lower and less frequent with the approach of sunrise. He was a beautiful specimen, but I could not help feeling sorry that it had been necessary to obtain him under such circumstances, and by taking what is no doubt a mean advantage. It was his love which blinded him against our approach and betrayed him to his death.

THIS DAY'S CRICKET.

SURREY v. LEICESTERSHIRE.

At Kennington Oval to-day was commenced the first item on the very lengthy 1895 programme of last year's champion county. The first of the annual encounters was Leicestershire, being selected for the opening of the season, it being the second occasion of the Leicestershire eleven's appearance in London this week. The weather was of the most charming and summerlike character, and there was a good company of spectators present at the start. The ground presented a very favourable appearance, and the wicket selected was a capital one. The Leicestershire team is precisely the same as that which suffered defeat at the hands of the M.C.C. during the early part of the week, while the Surrey eleven is composed of all last year's players, with the exception that Thompson takes the place of Lockwood.

Mr. Key beat Mr. De Trafford for choice of innings, and punctually at twelve o'clock the batters entered the field of play. Abel and Hayward were the first pair of batsmen, and were opposed by Pougher (Pavilion end) and Stocks. The start was not by any means a favourable one, only 13 runs being shown on the score-board when a very fine ball from Stocks brought about the downfall of Hayward.

SURREY.—FIRST INNINGS.

Abel, c Stone, b Stocks	9	M. Read, not out	9
Hayward, b Stocks	7		
		Total	52

M.C.C.—65 for 3 wickets.
Surrey.—72 for 4 wickets.

1.0.—CHESTER. 7 ran.

Grip Fost f.	.. ..	1	
Tyrcanthus	.. ..	2	
Jew's Harp f.	.. ..	3	

M.C.C. v. SUSSEX.

The weather was magnificent when Sussex entered upon their first engagement of the season at Lord's. There was a moderate attendance at the commencement when W. G. Grace took C. W. Wright with him to commence batting. Grace had made 13 when he was taken in the slips by Ranjitsinhji, and Flowers followed in.

M.C.C.—FIRST INNINGS.

Mr W. G. Grace, c Ranjitsinhji, b Parris	13	Flowers, not out	0
Mr. C. W. Wright, not out	4	Total	15

FROM CLUB AND COURSE.

The new Chester Racecourse Company have met with well-deserved success. Before the old-fashioned meeting on the Roodee was converted into a gate-money affair it seemed quite on its last legs, and at first this conversion was far from promising well for the shareholders who undertook it. Thanks, however, to liberal and spirited management, the fixture has now regained not its ancient popularity and perhaps a little more. Not only was the attendance of the public far larger during the past two days than it had been since the racecourse was enclosed, but the Chester Cup itself has resumed its old position as an event of prime importance in the racing year. There was, moreover, an exceptionally large field, such as had not been seen since Tam o' Shanter won in 1876. Considering the length of the race, and the prejudice in these days against big distances, to secure as many as sixteen starters is indeed a triumph. Captain Machell's win with Kilsallaghan was not at all pleasing to the majority o backers, yet it was the unpopular, and the loser cheered. The feature of the afternoon in the ring was the rush to back Newcourt just before the start. Yet Mr. Buchanan's horse proved a bitter disappointment, and was not ridden out for the third place, which he might have secured.

Kilsallaghan's win puts a somewhat different complexion upon Ravensbury's chances in the Jubilee on Saturday. The trial of the other day, out of which it was rumoured that he could not unfavourably, has quite another appearance now, for it seems that Kilsallaghan also took part in it. The change in his prospects was quickly apparent in the ring, where Ravensbury was soon quoted at the extravagantly short price of seven to one. Captain Machell's big double-event bet of which we spoke a day or two ago therefore appears at present very small. For ourselves we shall feel inclined to give our support to Avington, who, after all, has only to allow Kavensbury a matter o 7 lb., and there is no question but that last year's winner is a weight-carrier of uncommon excellence. At present the public would appear to have little liking or his chance, as he is scarcely mentioned in the betting, but we fancy he will not be very far from the top o the list next Saturday afternoon before the flag falls for the race to run.

Among the fashionable arrivals in Dublin this week is Cloister, who had a large levee on the 7th inst. at the North Wall end of the Kingsbridge terminus, from which he started *en route* to Eyrecbeld Lodge, Curragh, to be looked after and trained by Mr. Linde, who has there superintended the education of such celebrities as Too Good, Empress, Seaman, Whisper Low, Wakefield, and Lucy Glitters, the last perhaps the best, though not the most fortunate, of the lot. Among other Grand National winners in Ireland just now are Come Away and Wild Man from Borneo.

Mr. Percy La Touche, the manager of the Bald yle race meetings, may be congratulated upon the prospect of having several of the Croker-Dwyer stud competing for prizes at the summer reunion of the 3rd and 4th prox. Stonecell, Monmark, and Banquet II. are engaged in the Howth, Curragh, and Newcastle Plates. The "coloured" locks will be another turf-site to those who have not been in Jamaica, where the "coloured" riders ride barelooted for the most part, with the irons between their toes.

JACKSON AND CORBETT.

NEW YORK, Thursday.—The *New York Herald* says that Mr. Brady cabled to Mr. Fleming yesterday evening that Jem Corbett would be willing to meet Peter Jackson at the National Sporting Club next August or September, if the date can be arranged and a satisfactory purse offered.—*Central News.*

TWO CONCERTS.

At Mrs. Roskell's Quartette Concert, given last night at the Small Queen's Hall, the Quartette in D Major for two Violins, Viola, and Violoncello, by Tschaikowsky, was played by MM. Elderhorst, Eayres, Hobday, and Whitehouse. It is an extraordinary rather than an attractive composition; it is full of phrase, but the phrase is rather barbarous; it is full of refined treatment, but the subjects are frankly uncivilized. It was not played with any particular delicacy last night where delicacy is the only quality that could tide such a composition over with success. Tschaikowsky carries his character on the surface. He combines all the rudenesses and uncivilities of the common barbarian with all the refinements of the most modern musical achievement. In order to play him with anything that approaches effectiveness, therefore, it is most necessary to treat his barbarism with the extreme delicacy of his own treatment. Last night these players chose to play barbarously, rudely, coarsely, thereby destroying the one redeeming quality, in fact the essential salvation of Tschaikowsky's music. Instead of giving us the effect of a delicate creature playing with coarse knives, we simply stared at an uncivilized ploughman trampling through the meadows of music. We had rather not say what we thought of Mrs. Roskell's playing of Chopin's "Tarantelle" in A flat.

Herr Alfred Oberländer and Herr Alfred Krasselt gave a vocal and violin recital last night at the Princes' Hall. Herr Krasselt has considerable accomplishment and talent. His emotion is perhaps a little remote: for though one admires, one does not really delight in him. He played Ries' "Perpetuum Mobile" with this kind of effect, although his note seemed more human in Svendsen's too popular "Romanze." There were little clear passages in this which almost persuaded one that Herr Krasselt had something more than mere talent. The programme kindly informed us about Herr Oberländer that, after a series of gay triumphs in many opera-houses of Germany, he studied the Italian style last year at Paris, and is (in effect) now ready for the world. We do not quite know it it was the Italian style which he gave us last night; but if he happens to have another style about we should be glad of the change. He appeared to us chiefly as a gentleman capable of producing solid slabs of sound; the slabs were very solid, certainly, but they were not various, nor were they emotionally overpowering. We rejoice to hear that Herr Oberländer—since he adopted the Italian style—has met "with great success in Basel and Stuttgart during the past season." Perhaps he may be induced to try his luck there again.

GOLF.

Whether one expects it or not, it does not often happen that Mr. John Ball fails to win either medal or the Royal Liverpool Golf Club. Yet such things did occur at the recent spring meeting at Hoylake. On the Wednesday of the meeting a strong wind blew from the south-west, a circumstance which generally does not incommode Mr. Ball in the least, but the greens were dry and keen, and this is seldom to his liking. Under the conditions, Mr. C. E. Dick's score of 81 was a very fine one, and he is to be congratulated on coming in ahead of such redoubtable players as Mr. Ball and Mr. Hilton. The latter was second to Mr. Dick, with the fine steady score of 83. Mr. Ball was a stroke worse at 84. On Thursday it rained practically all day, which was very good for the green though very bad for the second-class players, who were playing a competition which was won by Mr. J. W. Glover. On the Friday, with the green in better order for scoring and the weather fair for most of the day, Mr. Hilton and Mr. Herbert Farrar tied for the Duke of Connaught's stag at 82. On playing off, Mr. Hilton won by five strokes. Mr. Farrar, however, won the handicap prize, and also the prize for the best net aggregate score of the two days' play. Mr. May Somerville, an old honorary official of the club, won the handicap on the first day with a net 84. Mr. John Ball's score on the second day was the moderate one, for him, o 85. On the whole, it seems that in recent scoring competitions Mr. Hilton has had somewhat the better of Mr. Ball, but it has always been the general opinion that Mr. Hilton's great strength lies in scoring play, whereas Mr. Ball's forte is the match game. In testimony of this it may be noted that Mr. Hilton has never won the amateur championship, which is decided by the result of match play, whereas the greater glory of victory in the open championship, which is a scoring competition, has fallen to him.

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THE LIST of APPLICATIONS OPENS on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May, 1895, and will be CLOSED on or before FRIDAY, the 10th day of May, 1895, at four o'clock, both for TOWN and COUNTRY.

EVANS AND ALLEN (LIMITED), London House, Newport (Mon.), incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890, whereby the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares. Issued Capital, £51,000 —50,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each and 1,000 Founders' Shares of £1 each. The ordinary shares will be payable 5s. on application, 5s. on allotment, and the balance twenty-one days after notice of allotment. After payment in each year of a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. on the ordinary shares, the surplus profits of the year, subject to the provision of a reserve fund, will be divisible in equal moieties between the holders of the ordinary and the holders of the founders' shares.

DIRECTORS.

Colonel Charles T. Wallis, J.P., Chesterholme, Newport (Mon.).
Alfred Lake Jones, Esq., J.P., The Oaks, Newport (Mon.).
Mr. Walter Allen, London House, Newport (Mon.), Managing Director.

BANKERS.—The National Provincial Bank of England (Limited).

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Ward, Colborne, and Coulman, Newport (Mon.).

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Viney, Price, and Goodyear, 59, Cheapside, London, E.C.

BROKERS.—London: David Russell, 4, Tokenhouse-buildings, and Stock Exchange. Newport: Parsons and Roblett, Central Chambers, Newport. Cardiff: J. W. Courtis and Co., Bank-buildings and Stock Exchange. Cardiff. Bristol: J. P. Board, 25, Broad-street, and Stock Exchange, Bristol.

OFFICES AND SECRETARY (pro tem.).—Mr. J. Innes Donald, 89, Cheapside, London, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to acquire as a going concern, and to carry on and extend, the well-known and popular business of Messrs. Evans and Allen, Drapers, Silk Mercers, &c., as now carried on upon the commodious and extensive premises known as London House, Nos. 165a, 165, 167, and 169, Commercial-street, Newport, Monmouth.

Newport, as is well known, is a prosperous and busy town, and a large business centre. It contains 30,000 inhabitants, and within a radius of twenty miles the population numbers some 700,000.

Commercial-street is the leading thoroughfare of Newport, and the premises of Messrs. Evans and Allen occupy a position second to none in that town, being to the centre and facing the new Town Hall. The extensive frontage affords ample space for the advantageous display of a widely varied assortment of goods sold in the establishment, and the buildings are admirably adapted for distribution and admirably adapted for the requirements of a first-class trade.

The business, which is now being carried on by Mr. Walter Allen, is a very old-established one, having been continued almost without interruption since the year 1836. Within the past seven years the present proprietor, by the aid of large experience in the trade, has expended very considerable sums in making extensive additions to the premises, and great improvements thereby, both internally and externally, so as to adapt and assimilate the business in every way to one of the leading drapery stores establishments in London and the large provincial towns. The company therefore starts under most favourable auspices, seeing that it will not be necessary to make any immediate outlay for structural alterations or improvements.

The assortments, which are all excellently and tastefully arranged, include drapery, linens, dress-materials, silks, furs, costumes, laces, outfitting, art needlework, hosiery, underclothing, mantles, jewellery, cutlery, and glass, carpets, oriental department, and refreshments. There is also a large shoe and other remunerative departments such as botanicals, ladies hairdressing and toilet rooms, restaurant, tea shop, dyeing and cleaning, decorating, removals, funerals, stationery, &c., and it is contemplated in order to still further extend the scope of the business, to add such of the above-mentioned departments as may appear to the directors to be from time to time be profitably added to the existing trade.

The firm of Evans and Allen (London House) has enjoyed from the commencement a wide and excellent reputation, and is thoroughly and popularly known throughout the Newport and South Wales district, and its success has always been attributable to the terms of trading adopted—viz., buying and selling for cash and giving good value for money, the business being conducted chiefly on cash principles, the bad debts have not exceeded to an average £50 per annum.

With a view of ensuring the same system of management which has succeeded so well in the past, Mr. Walter Allen has entered into an agreement with the company to act as managing director for a term of five years at least, and with the condition that Mr. Allen shall not be entitled to be paid any salary for his services in that capacity, with the exception of his director's fee of £100 per annum, until 7 per cent. has been paid to the shareholders upon the Ordinary shares of the company.

Industrial undertakings of this kind are much sought after, and their value may be gauged from the approximate market quotations as follows:—

	Par value of Shares.	Present Ordinary Market value.
D. H. Evans and Co. (Limited) £1	£2	to 2½
Crisp and Co. (Limited) £1	£2½	to 3
T. Wallis and Co. (Limited) £1	£2½	to 3
Harrod's Stores (Limited) £1	£2½	to 3
J. R. Roberts Stores (Limited) £1	£2	to 2½
John Barker and Co. (Limited) £1	£2½	to 3
T. R. Roberts (Limited) £1	£2½	to 3

The business, together with the benefit of all contracts made and profits accruing dates interest as to per cent. per annum on the purchase money (to date of completion), will be handed over to the company as from February 1st, 1895, and all debts and liabilities in connection with it will be collected by the company for the account of Mr. Walter Allen, who will discharge all liabilities up to that date.

Mr. Walter Allen will grant to the company the use of the whole of the premises, at the rental of £1,150 per annum for the first seven years, with the option of renewal at such rent as may be agreed, not being less than £1,150, and, in case of difference, the amount of rent to be fixed by arbitration in the usual way. As to 1895, Mr. Allen has already arranged for an extension of the lease for a term making in all 14 years from March, 1895.

The business connection being extensive, and the employés numbering over 100, the directors propose making liberal and judicious allotments of the shares of the company to customers and employés, thus giving them a direct interest in the increasing prosperity of the business.

A very important feature in connection with this business is that the sales have within the past seven years been almost doubled.

The price to be paid to the Trade Syndicate (Limited), who have purchased from Mr. Allen and are re-selling, for the goodwill, stock-in-trade, furnitures, fixtures, horses and carts, and other effects, the whole being acquired by the company as a going concern, will be £40,000, payable as to £20,000 in cash, £10,000 in fully-paid shares, and the balance in shares or cash, or partly in cash and partly in shares, at the option of the directors. In addition to the valuable and extensive stock the sum of £5,000 will be set aside as further working capital.

Messrs. Viney, Price, and Goodyear, chartered accountants, of 59, Cheapside, London, who have had extensive experience in auditing accounts of drapery concerns, and who have audited the accounts of the firm, certify as follows:—

"23, Cheapside, London, 8th April, 1895.

"To the Directors, Evans and Allen (Limited).

"Dear Sirs,—We have examined the books and accounts of Messrs. Evans and Allen, of Newport, Mon., in order to ascertain the net profits of the business during the four years ending 16th February, 1895. Mr. Allen became the owner of the leases of the premises London House and 164, Commercial-street, forming the principal position of the business premises, from 25th September, 1891, and we have charged the profits with the ground rentals only payable under such leases from that date.

"We find that the profits of the business, after making provision for depreciation of fixtures and fittings, but without charging interest on capital or salaries to the partners for management, have amounted—

"For the year ending—	
14th February, 1892 to	£4,127 4 10
12th February, 1893 to	3,139 17 8
11th February, 1894 to	2,573 15 3
16th February, 1895 to	4,462 15 9

"It is intended that the company shall not take over the leases from Mr. Allen, but shall hold the premises at a rental of £,250 in excess of the amounts charged in the foregoing figures. The profits of the year ending 16th February, 1895, suffered owing to the rebuilding of a portion of the premises, and the consequent increased expense of carrying on the business.

"We are, dear Sirs, yours truly,

"VINEY, PRICE, AND GOODYEAR."

Taking the net profit for the past five years, £4,462—as a basis, without any further increase, there will be required to pay

5 per cent. interest on £20,000 Ordinary shares £3,500

leaving a considerable surplus for directors' fees and other payments.

Beyond this the directors consider that, with the increased trade which will arise from new business, the further working capital, and the opportunity offered of acquiring both by customers and employés, a direct interest in the business, a much larger profit may be anticipated in the near future. Any application for the re-division of the business which has been the result of Mr. Allen's energies will be a matter of conscience and increase, and Mr. Allen has no reason to doubt that the profits on the extended business will be any less in proportion to the turnover than hitherto. It may, therefore, be reasonably anticipated that the Ordinary shareholders will receive a dividend considerably in excess of 7 per cent.

The founders' shares have all been applied for, and will be allotted in full to the applicants, the Trade Syndicate (Limited), or their nominees, who have guaranteed the subscription of the whole capital required by the company.

The expenses in connection with the formation and registration of the company will be paid out of the proceeds of the founders' shares or by the Trade Syndicate (Limited).

The Trade Syndicate (Limited), who are promoters and vendors to the company, have entered into contracts relating to the subscription of the capital to which the company is a party. Applicants for shares will be deemed to have waived any particulars with regard to contracts other than the three mentioned below.

The following contracts have been entered into—viz.: an agreement dated the 15th day of May, 1895, between Walter Allen, trading as Evans and Allen, of the one part and the Trade Syndicate (Limited) of the other part; an agreement dated 8th day of May, 1895, between the Trade Syndicate (Limited) of the one part and the company of the other part; and an agreement dated 8th day of May, 1895, between Mr. Walter Allen of the one part and the company of the other part, relating to his appointment as managing director. There are no other contracts except those relating to the carrying on of the business in the ordinary course.

The above-mentioned three contracts, together with the certificate of Messrs. Viney, Price, and Goodyear, and the memorandum and articles of association, are open to inspection at the offices of the company's solicitors. There no allotment is made the deposit will be at once returned in full, and where a less number of shares is allotted than that applied for the balance will be credited in reduction of the amount due on allotment.

Application will be made in due course for a settlement and quotation on the London, Cardiff, and Bristol Stock Exchanges.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained of the company, at the bankers in London and Newport, or of the solicitors, auditors, or brokers of the company.

May 8th, 1895.

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN GOLD CONCESSIONS (LIMITED).

NOTICE to HOLDERS of SHARE WARRANTS to BEARER.—THIRD QUARTERLY INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, for the three months ending 30th April, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given to Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer, that Share Coupon No. 3 of both Preferencand Ordinary Shares will be PAID, on and after the 15th June, at the Offices of the Company, 35, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., or at the Company's Paris Offices, 1, Rue Scribe.

Coupons must be left at the offices of the company or Paris offices two clear days for examination.

By order,
ALFRED AYLARD, Secretary.

33, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
May 8, 1895.

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN GOLD CONCESSIONS (LIMITED).

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have declared a THIRD QUARTERLY INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, for the three months ending 30th April, 1895. Dividend Warrants will be posted on 15th May inst.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the company will be CLOSED from May 11th to May 18th, both days inclusive.

By order,
ALFRED AYLARD, Secretary.

33, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
May 8, 1895.

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN,
GREAT ORMOND STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

PATRON—Her Majesty the QUEEN.
PRESIDENT—The Duke of FIFE, K.T.

THE FORTY-THIRD FESTIVAL DINNER in AID of the Charity will be held on FRIDAY, May 17th, at the Hotel Metropole.

CHAIRMAN—His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

£5,000 is required to meet ordinary daily expenses.

AN URGENT APPEAL is now made for DONATIONS to enable the Committee to carry on the work of the Hospital.

Contributions already received.

Amount previously acknowledged	£454 14s.		
The Lord Zouche	£50	0	0
Mrs. Reller	25	0	0
Mrs. Batt	10	10	0
Henry Lucas, Esq.	10	10	0
Anonymous	10	10	0
James Stern, Esq.	10	0	0
Sidney L. Jane, Esq.	5	5	0
R. S. Gardiner, Esq.	5	5	0
Colonel A. Upshaw	5	5	0
Mrs. Neumann	5	5	0
Sir J. Whitaker Ellis, Bart., M.P.	£5	5	0
Sir John Fowler, Bart., K.C.M.G.	5	5	0
Barrow Emanuel, Esq.	5	5	0
Colonel Hayzatth	5	5	0
Edwin Knight, Esq.	5	5	0
Mrs. W. R. Mudry	5	5	0
Matthew E. Muir, Esq.	5	5	0
Mrs. Brocksbank	5	0	0
Charles Coles, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss Martin	5	0	0

Gentlemen willing to act as Stewards are urgently requested to send in their names to the Secretary at once.

ADRIAN HOPE, Secretary.

ALL ACCIDENTS, RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY,

Insured against by the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, Cornhill, London.

A. VIAN, Secretary.

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COCOA-NIB EXTRACT
(TEA-LIKE)

A thin beverage of full flavour, now with many beneficially taking the place of tea. Its active principle being a gentle nerve stimulant, supplies the needed energy without unduly exciting the system.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE RAILROAD REORGANIZATION.

HOLDERS of BONDS and LONDON COMMITTEES' CERTIFICATES of DEPOSITS with Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., and SHAREHOLDERS, are reminded that they must DEPOSIT their SECURITIES with BARING BROTHERS and Co. (Limited) on or before 10th JUNE, 1895, in accordance with the terms of the plan of reorganization dated 14th March, 1895.

8, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

THE CHEQUE BANK (LIMITED).
(Established 1873.)

CAPITAL, £500,000.

TRUSTEE—The Most Hon. the MARQUESS of TWEEDDALE.
BANKERS—The BANK OF ENGLAND.

Current accounts opened free of all charges.
No balance needed.
Deposits received at interest.
Stocks and Shares bought and sold.
For full particulars apply to the
MANAGER,
The Cheque Bank, 4, Waterloo-place, S.W.
CITY OFFICE: 93, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

THE PROVIDENT FREE HOME ASSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED).

INVESTED FUNDS
EXCEED
£200,000.

THE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION OF LONDON
(LIMITED).

INVESTED FUNDS
EXCEED
£800,000.

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THE LAND COMPANY SALE by AUCTION in Marquee, on Belsinge Cliff, Bay Estate, WEDNESDAY, 15th May, at 1.30, 130 large, choice Freehold BUILDING PLOTS, including bold corner Hotel Site, facing the bay, with right of foreshore, and 4 shop plots. Free rides free plans, and free lunch, at 12.40, in marquee; and immediate possession. Special train Holborn Viaduct 11.50 A.M.; tickets 4s.—Apply Land Company, 68, Cheapside, E.C.

Proof Etchings, Engravings, Photogravures, Watercolour and Oil Pictures are SOLD by AUCTION regularly without reserve.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will SELL by AUCTION, at their CENTRAL SALE ROOMS, 67 and 68, Chancery-lane, E.C., on THURSDAY NEXT, May 15, and Five Following Days, at 12.30 o'clock each day,

TWELVE HUNDRED Rare and Choice ARTIST PROOFS, all in their first proof state, and signed by the following artists:—Lucy Kemp-Welch, Alma Tadema, Sir John Millais, Gustave Doré, G. F. Watts, Maude Goodman, Hubert Herkomer, B. W. Leader, Yeend King, Stanley Berkeley, J. van Deers, and many others. Also a few fine water-colour drawings.

May be viewed Saturday next, and morning of each day's sale. Catalogues had of the Auctioneers, 67 and 68, Cheapside, London, E.C.

FREEHOLD PRIVATE RESIDENCE to be SOLD, South London, with coach-house, stable for two horses, man's room, &c.; within ten minutes by rail from London Bridge, Cannon-street, or Charing Cross; gravel soil, on elevation; about one acre of well-planted garden, conservatory, vinery, forcing house, &c. Price £4,000; £2,200 can remain at 3 per cent. Cost £9,000.—Address J. W. A., 365, Goldhawk-road, Shepherd's Bush.

THE MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS, Bottlers, laundry proprietors, and others requiring commodious premises for sale; a bargain; within four miles of Hyde Park Corner, containing about 15,000 feet of floor space, on two floors, extensive cellarage, and 12,000 feet of yard; modern 16 h.p. engine and 50 h.p. boiler, deep well of pure water, stabling for ten horses, living rooms over. Well built, and of substantial construction.—W. H. GIBBS and Co., 5, West Kensington-terrace (nearly opposite West Kensington Station), W.

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Mr. JOHN ROBERTS will attend afternoon and evening.

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It sustains and invigorates, and is recommended by
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	Tons	H.P.	
OPHIR	6,910	10,000	May 17.
LUSITANIA ..	5,867	6,000	May 31.
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EMIGRATION.

WRITE to ALLAN BROTHERS and CO., 19, James-street, Liverpool, for their HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION, which is sent free.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.—MEETING at the WHITEHALL ROOMS, HOTEL METROPOLE, on TUESDAY, 14th May, at 8 P.M. Paper on "The Imperial Aspects of Education," by the Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, M.A. (Head Master of Harrow School). The Earl of Dunraven, K.P., will preside. For information of membership apply to

J. S. O HALLORAN, Secretary.

Northumberland-avenue, London, W.C.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES BY THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

The Prizes given annually by the ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS for the best Essays separately to Board Schools during the present year on the duty of kindness to animals will be distributed by H.R.H. the Duchess of York, on SATURDAY, May 18, 1895, in the Transept of the CRYSTAL PALACE. H.R.H. the Duke of York will take the chair precisely at 12 at noon.

Applications for admission to the Secretary, RSPCA, Jermyn-street, for tickets admitting to reserved seats; also for railway tickets admitting to the Palace at reduced prices.

The object of the society in organising these competitions is to endeavour to implant and cultivate the hearts of children and teachers in their duties to animals. Thoughtlessness and cruelty in many cases cannot be accomplished without reading and thinking, and a seldom undertaken without want of consideration or education, which is all the members of the writer's family. The process is therefore farther back than the children's interest in animals as well as to remove ignorance, which is a parent of cruelty.

FATHER IGNATUS.—The Rev. Father is now giving a course of SPECIAL LONDON SEASON ORATIONS at PORTMAN ROOMS, Baker-street, SUNDAYS ONLY. Subjects for next Sunday, May 12, Morning, 11, "Art and the Devil"; 3.30, "The Making of the Upper Classes upon the Lord's Day"; 7, "The Actual Determination to accept all Faith in Christ from our Church of England—The Great Religious Plot at Work." Christians entreated to attend this oration in large numbers.

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SHIPMASTERS AND SEAMEN, their Appointment, Duties, Powers, Rights, and Liabilities. By JAMES CLARK, M.A., Q.C. Second edition, with a supplement comprising the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, the rules of court under the same, and the (proposed) regulations for preventing collisions at sea; by the Right Hon. William Markham, Q.C., Edward Wyndham Duncan, Esq., B.A., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MATEUR MECHANICS.—Practical Lessons given daily in all kinds of Wood and Metal Work. Prospectus free.—Messrs. Holtzapffel, Turner, late Stuckens.—Syke, 45, Wilmer-street, London, E.C.

MASSAGE.—Sister DORIS (Certificated Hospital Nurse) ATTENDS PATIENTS DAILY, at their own houses, or at No. 9, Charing Cross Mansions (first staircase), Charing Cross-road, W.C. Hours, 11.30 to 1.30. Sundays by appointment.

PLASTERERS WANTED.—No trade dispute; to competent men steady employment, 6d. per hour.—Roads and Baxter, Aberdeen.

WASHING WANTED by well-established good laundress; has every convenience; thoroughly understands getting up the linen; constant supply of water; large open drying ground. Inexpensive. Van in town daily.—Mrs. Hughes, Excellent Laundry, Bolo Bridge-rd., Acton.

£20.—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING Business.—See Ibbl. Gazette, 3rd Jan., "How to Open a Cigar Store." £20 to £1,000.—Tobacconists Outfitting Co., 185, Aldersgate-st., London. Estd. 1866. N.B.—Shopfitters and show-case makers for all trades. Estimates free.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 18, Charing Cross-road, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—THURSDAY, May 9, 1895.